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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1900.

The Week.

The Labor-Day speeches of Gov. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan, delivered from the same platform, had much in common. Both orators were for an eight-hour day, both for trade unions, both for "sympathy" between capital and labor. If Roosevelt was the more platitudinous and egotistic, Bryan was the more partisan and inflammatory. The mischief lay not in any precise form of words, indeed, but in the latent suggestion, and in the inference which the turbulently inclined among his hearers will be certain to draw from his language. On the surface, his references to "government by injunction," for example, were unimpeachable. He but stated a legal proposition which has commended itself to some of the ablest members of the bar, and which we have not hesitated to approve—namely, that the employment of Federal judges to do the work which the local police power is entirely competent to perform, is a disquieting tendency of the times. As Mr. Bryan pointed out, the Senate voted unanimously for a bill aimed at the abuses of "government by injunction." But when all this is said, what, in pure fact, will be the conclusion which a hot trade-unionist will draw from Mr. Bryan's words? Why, that he, as President, would never interfere, as Mr. Cleveland did, to put down labor riots. It is not his words, but his character and attitude, that count in this business, and they distinctly count on the side of social disturbance.

Bryan maintains silence as to the policy which he would pursue, if elected, regarding certain phases of the silver question. The *Herald's* correspondent at Lincoln asked him, on August 27, whether he would make payment in silver on Government bonds that on their face call for "coin," and his only reply was, "Say Mr. Bryan declines to be interviewed on that subject." The next day the same correspondent put various other questions as to Bryan's course regarding the silver issue in case of his election, and could get no other answer than "I will discuss public questions in my own way and in my own time." Mr. Bryan is, of course, within the rights of a candidate in declining to answer questions which he does not feel like meeting, but it is a tactical mistake for a man who has always prided himself upon the frankness and boldness of his utterances regarding the financial question, to take refuge in silence. A non-committal course will satisfy neither silver men nor those who believe in the gold standard.

Mr. Schurz's letter to Secretary Gage strikes straight at the joint in that gentleman's harness. In the interest of the Republican party, Mr. Gage had pointed out a loophole left in our monetary legislation, of which Mr. Bryan, if chosen President, could take advantage to imperil the gold standard. Very well, asks Mr. Schurz, why did you leave it? Simply as a very ragged remnant of a bogey wherewith to frighten the country again? Furthermore, Republican control of the finances will not cease, in any event, before next March. Is it to be supposed for an instant that McKinley and a docile Republican majority in Congress would fail to cure all defects in the Gold-Standard Law before Bryan came in? If they did not, they would not be the alarmed saviours of society that they profess to be. Yet if they should say now that they will do what they have the power to do, it would break down their laborious attempt to get up a panic. Secretary Gage spoke in the guise, not of a financier, but of a partisan.

Occasional complaints are made by old-fashioned people of the change in the character of the men who are now elected Senators of the United States. Senator Platt, it is said, is not qualified to maintain the standard established by such orators as Seward and Marcy and Wright and Evarts. He has not made a speech since he took his seat in the Senate Chamber, and the great questions of the day are decided apparently without his knowledge or participation. We recommend to such as are inclined to make complaints of this nature the perusal of Senator Depew's speech at the Republican Club on Thursday night. If they do not feel thankful that the State of New York has one Senator who can hold his peace, they must be very ungrateful people. It has been reported that the Republican managers have decided to make an incursion into the region east of the Bowery, and that Senator Depew has been chosen to lead the invading force. If he is to employ such arguments as he advanced on the above occasion, it is certainly well that they should be reserved for East-Side audiences. Intelligent people can hardly be expected to listen in patience to the assertion that European opinion favors the election of Bryan because it would mean the ruin of the United States. Four years ago, Mr. Depew says, European opinion was in favor of McKinley's election, for a selfish reason. Millions of American securities were held in Europe, and the holders did not want their value reduced by the overthrow of the gold standard. Now these holders have sold their securities and lost interest in our finances. But because they dread our commercial competition, they desire that we should be impoverished, and they think that Bryan's election would bring on a panic that would close our factories. It would be difficult to prepare a worse compound of economic folly and misconception than this.

A newspaper in Moline (Ill.) publishes a circular, said to have been received from an English life-insurance office, warning English insurers against taking policies in American life companies while the standard of value is endangered by the possible election of Bryan. The circular is headed, "Certainty vs. Doubt." It says that if Bryan were elected the life companies of America could not, if they would, pay their claims in gold, and that each £1,000 policy would be reduced in value one-half or more. It says also that Bryan lacked only 30,000 votes of being elected in 1896, and that he (Bryan) considers his chances much better now than they were then. The impression sought to be made on the minds of foreign applicants for life insurance is that American companies are unsafe by reason of danger to the standard of value. Of course, if there is danger to Englishmen, there is equal danger to Americans. Our companies would not make fish of one and flesh of the other, nor would the law let them do so if they wanted to. It is safe to say that few, if any, Americans are deterred from insuring their lives by any apprehension of Bryan's election. Business may be dull in life insurance as it is in banking and other trades, and the Presidential election may have some relation to it. All Presidential years are bad for trade. But any surety company could make money by insuring the holders of American life policies at half of 1 per cent. against all the dangers of bimetallism.

The Republican managers are very glad now that there was such a strong protest against Imperialism from Senators and Representatives of their own party during the last session of Congress. They find that ardent Imperialists of the Grosvenor type are not effective orators at Republican meetings in States like Maine, where the Expansion policy has from the first been regarded with much distrust. In fact, the Ohio Jingo had hardly begun discharging his diatribes against Boutwell and other Anti-Imperialists as "traitors" before he was notified that the managers did not think that they would need so many of his speeches as they had originally scheduled. On the other hand, the

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men whose support of republicanism counts most in this campaign are Senator Hale of Maine, who voted against the treaty of peace, and still says that he is not an Expansionist and never expects to be one; Representative McCall of Massachusetts, the Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee who led the movement against the Porto Rico tariff in the House last winter; and Representative Littlefield, the new member from Maine, who leaped into national prominence by asserting his independence of party dictation.

The disregard of American officers in the Philippines for the safety of insurgent prisoners, and the dubious character of the civil governments which have been set up under American authority, are strikingly illustrated by the case of Col. James S. Pettit of the Thirty-first United States Volunteer Infantry. While in command of the district of Mindanao and Jolo, Col. Pettit turned over to one Midel, a civil officer under his immediate control, one Juan Ramos, a reputed insurgent and agent of Aguinaldo. Once in Midel's hands and beyond the outposts of the United States troops, Ramos was promptly shot. For his action in the matter Col. Pettit was tried by court-martial and acquitted. In disapproving the findings, Gen. MacArthur, though restoring Pettit to duty, censured his conduct in strong terms. The accused officer admitted that Midel had asked to have Ramos turned over to him "for punishment," on the ground that "it was necessary to make an example of the first offender"; and there was evidence of record, although the court apparently did not give much weight to it, that the transfer of Ramos was made in pursuance of an agreement between Pettit and Midel that he should be killed by the latter. Under the circumstances, and with knowledge of the shooting of another insurgent leader who had previously fallen into Midel's hands, Gen. MacArthur very properly concluded that Col. Pettit's instructions had been issued "carelessly and negligently," and that he was guilty of disregard of the "elementary rights" guaranteed to his prisoner by military law.

The thirty cities in the United States having each a population of 100,000 or over show, according to the returns published by the Census Bureau, a combined population of 13,243,515, or about one-sixth of the probable total population of the whole country. The figures do not, of course, exhibit the actual massing of population at many centres, since cities like New York, Boston, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha have adjacent to them large populations identical with them in interests, and separated only by an indistinguishable boundary line, but which, because of their distinct municipal organization, are separately enumerated. Of the thirty cities, Omaha alone shows a falling off during the decade, and the padding of the returns from that city in 1890 seems to be generally accepted as the correct explanation. While the rate of growth naturally varies much with different localities, it has been, on the whole, well sustained. It must be remembered, in this connection, that the growth of population since 1890 has been somewhat different from that during the decade 1880-1890. Since 1890 the country has not been swept by strong currents carrying large masses of population this way and that, and affecting directly the local conditions of increase. Immigration, too, has been much more strictly guarded, and the lowest classes of Europeans, who once flocked to us in droves, have largely ceased to come. Apparently, therefore, our growth in numbers, when the statistics are available for an analysis of it, ought to be found to have been of an encouragingly healthy sort. There seems to be no reason to think that the rate of increase in the cities will hold true also of the country, although the smaller cities and towns will very probably show relatively large gains.

What effect the increase of population, as shown by the twelfth census, is to have upon the size of the House of Representatives, will doubtless continue to be a fruitful subject for speculation until Congress itself settles the question. It seems to be generally assumed that the number of Representatives will be increased, as has been the case at each apportionment save that under the census of 1840, when the membership was reduced from 240 to 223. It did not reach the former figure again until 1860, when the number was 243. The next increase was large, to 293, followed by 325 in 1880, and 356 in 1890. The fixing of the ratio, and, consequently, of the number of Representatives, is, of course, an arbitrary arrangement, the only restraint upon Congress being the Constitutional requirement that each State shall have at least one Representative, and the accepted precedent that the existing representation of a State is not to be reduced. Just how many Representatives any State will be entitled to, whether under the present ratio or some other, cannot be figured out until the full statistics of population are available, which will not be until some months hence. It is apparent, however, that any considerable increase will seriously crowd the present hall of the House at Washington. So long as every member must have a desk and an armchair, the physical difficulties of properly seating the members must soon reach a climax. Resort to the custom of the House of Commons, where benches only are provided for members, would relieve the difficulty, and do away with the indefensible practice of using the desks in the hall of the House as places, not for attending to the business before the House, but for writing letters, preparing speeches, and reading newspapers. Compared with European bodies, the House of Representatives is not immoderately large, but if further increase is thought advisable, a better plan than the present for the accommodation of the members ought by all means to be devised.

Although the frequent insurrections in South America have accustomed us to thinking of that part of the world as engaged in chronic war, the reported action of Chili in establishing compulsory military service bodes ill for future peace. The inciting occasion, no doubt, is the determination of Chili to retain permanently the provinces of Tacna and Arica, which have been occupied by Chili since the close of the war with Peru, in 1883. That the action of Chili will operate to force similar action by neighboring States is evident. Peru has already revived a compulsory military service law dating from the war between that country and Chili, and the newspapers of Bolivia, Argentina, and other countries are earnestly discussing the matter. Chilian papers seek to justify the measure on economical grounds, the pay of the soldiers under the new requirement being only $8 a month, as against $25 a month now. As *El Pais*, a Buenos Ayres journal, points out, however, the only justification for compulsory military service is extraordinary military exigency, and such exigency does not exist in Chili at the present time. Moreover, Chili itself has nothing to gain from the change in the way of enhanced military prowess. Other nations will only follow the same course, with the result that South America will be in a state of armed peace, with all the financial burdens, economic disorders, and international dangers which such a régime involves. The situation certainly affords a striking illustration of the fatal tendency of militarism to reach beyond countries where its encouragement may be given a kind of plausibility, and plant itself in regions where its presence can be defended only on the most shadowy of pretexts.

Russia is forcing a withdrawal of legations and troops from Pekin to Tientsin, which would not only bring the allies nearer to their base, but leave an opening for the return of the fugitive Chinese Government, and facilitate the negotiations for a settlement. A sense of humor combined with good sense has brought about this step, for, as we intimated last week, the situation at Pekin was becoming ridiculous, provided there was neither the intention nor the ability to overrun China and hold her in subjection, divided or undivided. All the Powers disclaim such

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a purpose, and nothing else remained but to signify this by evacuating the capital, which had been invaded solely in order to rescue the Ministers. Moreover, if Count von Waldersee's nomination as generalissimo was as distasteful to Russia as has been represented, it was desirable to anticipate his arrival out by bringing active hostilities to a close. His promenade, which is really the German Emperor's, is therefore in danger of having a jocose termination, whether because he will find nothing to do, or because his authority can be contested on the ground that the conditions in view of which his appointment was assented to have passed away.

The semi-agreement between Russia and the United States is construed in England as a departure from the policy of the open door in China, and as a surrender of Mantchuria and North China to Russian trade monopoly. The contrary belief prevails here. Russia had pledged herself in writing to the open-door policy in China months before the Boxer troubles began. The two things were in no way connected with each other. The agreement as to trade did not depend upon anything that the Chinese Government or rebellious Chinese subjects might do. It was an understanding primarily between ourselves and Russia, but was of such a nature that other Powers, desiring to trade with China, might do so on equal terms, the door being open to all alike. Now comes the Boxer disturbance, or whatever may have been the inspiration of the attack upon the embassies at Pekin. Russia, the United States, and England are equally sufferers from this attack. They join to rescue their Ministers. The rescue having been effected, and the Chinese authorities having fled, Russia says that there is no reason why her Minister should remain in a place where there is no Government to communicate with. She proposes to retire, and resume negotiations whenever China shall have reëstablished an authority with which other Governments can deal. Nobody can find fault with this proceeding unless he is accustomed to look at Russia through the colored glasses of his own jealousy and fears. We are not under any disability of that kind.

The London *Times* says that if some of the Powers withdraw from Pekin, such action will not affect the duty or interests of the others. That is very true. No feelings will be hurt on this side of the water if England decides to remain in Pekin till a stable government is established there, or if other Powers remain there with her. Those who remain, however, will have to pay the bills after the others withdraw. There is no danger that England will set up any exclusive trade privileges or allow her partners in the joint occupancy to do so. So we can rest entirely easy on that score. One question of great perplexity will remain to be settled by all the Powers, whether their forces remain in Pekin or not, and that is whether they can ever again put their embassies in peril of siege in the Chinese capital, or whether they will be compelled to fix the residences of their diplomatic agents at some point on the seaboard where they will be under the protection of their own guns.

British annexation of the Transvaal has been a foregone conclusion ever since the Boer war broke out; yet it comes now as a very cold comfort to the English public. What was wanted was a speedier and more graceful yielding after the capture of Pretoria. Believing themselves so extremely unselfish and benevolent, Englishmen have wondered that the burghers did not more readily perceive the noble qualities of their conquerors. Both the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, it is now clear, will have to be strongly garrisoned for a long time to come. The former country was easily conquered, after Paardeberg, but Lord Roberts soon found out that to conquer is one thing, to pacify quite another. Since the proclamation of annexation, burghers found with arms in their hands are technically rebels, and subject to hanging for treason. It is safe to say, however, that no English Government will hang them. Treason unsuccessful is, in this case, no longer treason. Disappointed as the British public is at the failure of the Dutch to fly to the arms of their conquerors, it still desires to see a policy of conciliation put into effect.

The full text of Mr. Labouchere's correspondence with Montague White only confirms the impression gained from the dispatches, that Mr. Labouchere's dealings with the Transvaal agent were highly honorable. Some months before war was declared, at a time when English public sentiment was much inflamed against the Boers, Mr. Labouchere counselled Oom Paul's people to have patience, to accept the commission forced upon them by Chamberlain, and to trust to time and a skilful presentation of their case to do them justice. In contributing to the discussion of the Transvaal franchise certain facts about the English naturalization laws, Mr. Labouchere did not commit the slightest impropriety. In short, all his efforts looked simply towards the maintenance of peace by means of discussion and conference. Mr. Chamberlain's action in making any point of these letters was singularly naïve. It gave Mr. Labouchere the chance to figure as an aggrieved person, and, worse yet, to stir up anew the unsavory matter of Mr. Chamberlain's dealings with the Transvaal—a chapter of diplomatic history that was sinking into kindly oblivion. For Mr. Chamberlain to suppose that the mere cry of "treason" would go down with the English mob was to commit the politician's unpardonable sin, of not "knowing his public."

Through the withdrawal of the Bulgarian diplomatic agent at Bucharest, friction between the Bulgarian principality and the Rumanian kingdom reaches the acute stage. The cause of the trouble was the maltreatment of Rumanians residents in Bulgaria by the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee. Persecution and blackmail of various degrees against Rumanians who opposed the work of the revolutionists, finally culminated in the assassination of a prominent Rumanian resident in Sophia. Demands for satisfaction and the speedy punishment of the assassins were met by demands for proof. Evidence that Bulgarians high in the official service were implicated in the crime greatly exacerbated Rumanian resentment, and provoked the threat of reprisal by the general deportation of the Bulgarians in Rumania. Bulgarian delays only made matters worse, and the final act, which is just short of a declaration of war—the sundering of diplomatic relations—comes from Bulgaria, the country morally the aggressor in the dispute. It appears that the Bulgarian revolutionists welcome the chances of a war, with its possibilities of Russian intervention and the annihilation of Rumania, the buffer state between the Russian Slavs and those of the Balkan States. It is surprising that Abdul Hamid should contemplate the situation with apparent serenity. But it is possible that the Sublime Porte has learned to accept resignedly the minor amputations, so long as the Turkish Empire, as a whole, is not laid on the operating table of the Powers—possible, too, that the Sultan is assured that the deluge is reserved for his successor.

Social Democracy has gained few legislative victories in Germany, but that it has profoundly leavened the German masses in the great cities was shown in the funeral ceremonies of William Liebknecht three weeks ago. It was to be expected that the Socialists of many lands would be represented at the obsequies of the great Socialist leader. The spontaneous interest of all Berlin in the event was, however, less expected, and more significant. Six thousand persons from Liebknecht's Parliamentary district preceded the body to the grave. In all, the funeral cortège is said to have numbered over 30,000, and the exercises of the day passed off in perfect order and with the utmost decorum. The solemnity of his last offices, though perhaps chiefly a tribute to the worth of the man, testifies impressively to the growth of his cause in the German capital.

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THE INDEPENDENT VOTER.

Those citizens who do not care to "belong" to either the Republican or the Democratic party are the recipients of much attention from the party press. This attention generally takes the form of abuse. The late Mr. Ingalls of Kansas discharged his vitriolic wit at the Mugwumps, and the Independent voter is often compared to the man without a country. He is berated for his presumption in having opinions of his own, for contumacy in proclaiming them, and for his obstinacy in demanding a chance to vote for candidates that represent them. The craftier politicians, who do not believe in "going duck-shooting with a brass band," have great bouts in ratiocination with imaginary Independents. They prove to them that their objects are hopelessly unattainable, and that they will be most effectively attained by the success of this party or of that. They commend their sincere patriotism, and demonstrate that patriotism consists in giving the offices to one gang of politicians rather than the other. These logical exercises may not be convincing, but they are instructive. They prove at least that there is a class of voters who are supposed to be reasoning beings.

Those who maintain that habitual independence in voting is not only politically wise, but also morally right, are not greatly affected by the appeals of politicians and their organs. But they are not insensible to the criticism of men of decent character and respectable intellect, who ridicule them as "unpractical." These hard-headed men of the world are quite willing to concede the virtue of their visionary friends; but they reason, to put the matter in a concrete form, that either McKinley or Bryan will be elected, and that it is, therefore, foolish to vote for any one else. This reasoning is based on a misconception of the position of the Independent that is inveterate. The "practical" men are so sure that they are right as to make it rather hopeless to explain to them that they are humiliatingly wrong; but there are many people whose minds are open to evidence, and who may be interested in having the somewhat mysterious attitude of the Independent voter made clear. It is true that he does not stand in need of sympathy. He is supposed to suffer from lonesomeness; but while it is a pity that any one should be lonesome because of his virtues, those who are distinguished for the independence of their convictions and their action are in no more need of sympathy because they are few in numbers, than those who are distinguished for the polish of their manners or the thoroughness of their culture. The Independents do not feel in need of pity; they even have it to spare for those whose conception of patriotism leads them to follow where newspapers debarred from our clubs and libraries lead, and whose idea of good citizenship consists in voting for the nominees of their bosses.

There may be times when the Independent voter will think that the party in power is likely to endanger the permanent welfare of the country, and when he gladly supports the other party because he believes that it is a genuine opposition. A number of Independent voters seem to have made up their minds that the present is such a juncture. They think that the Democratic politicians are sincerely opposed to the Imperial policy of the Administration, and that they will reverse it if they come into power. In view of the fact that no influential and responsible Democrats except Mr. Bryan have manifested any such opposition, and the fact that Mr. Bryan defends both the war and the peace with Spain, and of some other facts, the evidence appears to us insufficient to support the conclusion. It is very clear that a great many Anti-Imperialists will vote for McKinley, and their votes will offset those cast for Bryan by men of similar convictions. Those who vote for Bryan by way of protest may thus accomplish nothing. If he is elected, they will find it very difficult to make the Democrats believe that it was because of their aid, and they can hardly expect that Senator Morgan, and Senator Tillman, and ex-Gov. Altgeld, and Mr. Croker, and Mr. Hearst will admit them into the party councils. It seems to be the common expectation that Bryan will be badly beaten. The unexpected sometimes happens, and we venture no prophecies. But if he is badly beaten, it will be very difficult to make out that the Anti-Imperialist vote is large, and it will be inferred that the Anti-Imperialist sentiment is weak. Had all those who entertain this sentiment united in demanding the nomination of candidates who really represented it, the result might have been sufficiently impressive to settle the question permanently. It might have revealed the existence of so large a body of voters determined to maintain the principles of free government as would have taught conservatism to the leaders of both parties. It is not yet too late to take such a stand.

The aim of the Independent voter is to secure such a government as will make every one feel that legislation is not bought, that the taxes are just, and that no more revenue is exacted than is necessary for a simple and economical administration. The aims of the politicians are altogether different, and they can be restrained from carrying them out only by constant vigilance. By means of our party system they have got control of the Government; and it is necessary to our salvation that their power should be broken. The functions and the revenue of the Government must be sharply limited, because these functions are administered and these revenues spent by the politicians. If there is any way of breaking their power and diminishing the influence of party except by means of Independent voting, it has not yet been pointed out. Most people concede this, but they always think that the present moment is unfavorable for action. It may cause financial disturbance, or create social discontent, or injure our chances of subduing the Filipinos, or of securing the trade of China. The politicians in power heartily applaud these views, and are ready to promise all sorts of reforms whenever the Greek Kalends arrive. The Independent voters say, Reform your ways now, or take the consequences. If the country suffers it will be your fault, not ours; and if it chooses to tolerate your misconduct, it deserves to suffer. When any considerable number of citizens take this position, it will be the dawn of better days for the Republic.

SHIP SUBSIDIES.

The Republican Campaign Text-Book for 1900 contains six pages in favor of the Ship Subsidy Bill which failed of consideration at the last session of Congress. This was the so-called Grosvenor bill, which was a modification of the Hanna-Payne bill. It should be observed that the Republican national platform did not endorse any particular bill for ship subsidies, and had only a general resolution for "legislation which will enable us to recover our former place among the trade-carrying fleets of the world." It will be remembered that Gen. Grosvenor was very angry when he discovered that a "ringing resolution" in favor of ship subsidies, which, he said, had been agreed upon beforehand, had been omitted from the platform, and that the other wishy-washy thing had been put in its place. An attempt made by Gen. Grosvenor himself to smoke out the guilty members of the Platform Committee failed.

It appears, therefore, that in so far as the Republican Campaign Text-Book advocates a particular subsidy bill it exceeds the party platform. The platform, for example, speaks of recovering our former place "in the trade-carrying fleets of the world." The Grosvenor bill, like the Hanna-Payne bill, which preceded it, was a measure to assist passenger-carrying lines, and especially one line which was already old and prosperous, and was receiving mail pay equal to nearly 5 per cent. per annum on a capital of $10,000,000, without counting its earnings from other sources. Therefore the six pages of the Campaign Text-Book in favor of this particular bill are largely gratuitous. The action, or rather the non-action, of Congress and the carefulness of the platform-makers have left all Republicans free to hold and express such opinions as they please respecting the means to be employed in "restoring our merchant marine." If any member

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of the party thinks that the merchant marine is restoring itself without the subsidies provided in the Grosvenor bill, and that its restoration will be more permanent if accomplished in the natural way than by artificial means, he can say so without forfeiting his party standing or consideration. It is still an open question in Republican councils.

The Campaign Text-Book says "there are several reasons why we do not own and operate ships in our foreign trade," and then it proceeds to enumerate them. One of these is that "it costs 25 per cent. more to build and operate ships in the United States than it does abroad." The assumption that we do not own and operate ships in our foreign trade is proved to be false by the fact that every shipyard in the country is crowded with orders, that no intending ship-owner can get one built under two years' time, that new plants for ship-building are now in course of erection, larger than any existing ones—in short, that the iron-ship building trade is the most prosperous branch of the iron industry in the United States to-day.

The assumption is refuted further by the fact that the International Company, the Atlantic Transport Company, the Pacific Mail Company, the Ward Line, and others are actually doing from day to day, and from week to week, the very thing that the Book says they cannot do, or cannot do with a profit. The Atlantic Transport Company, it is true, had its steamships built abroad; but as the subsidy bill has been framed to grant American registry to all ships in established lines either contracted for on January 1, 1899, or actually engaged in running from our ports to foreign ports (if a majority of their stock is owned by American citizens), the place of construction is not very important. The subsidy for such ships is only one-half as great as for those built in the United States, but the principle is the same. The Atlantic Transport Company, we may remark, has not been much in evidence as a seeker after subsidies. It is bringing out new ships all the time, and has loaned one, the best of its line, without charge, to do an errand of mercy to sick and wounded soldiers in South Africa and China. Presumably it is quite able to take care of itself without a subvention from the public taxes, but perhaps it would not refuse any dollars that might be flung around by Uncle Sam in a moment of maudlin prodigality.

It is not true that "it costs 25 per cent. more to build ships in the United States than it does abroad." The late Mr. John Roach said to a committee of Congress which was investigating the cost of ship-building materials:

> "If Congress will take off all duties from American iron, reducing it to the price of foreign iron, then we are prepared to compete with foreign ship-builders. The labor question is misstated. We are prepared to meet that claim and to ask no further legislation on the subject."

Before the same committee, Mr. Cramp, the great shipbuilder of Philadelphia, and the greatest in America, when questioned as to the rate of duty on imported materials for shipbuilding, said:

> "About 40 per cent., and, if our shipbuilders could be relieved from that, they could compete successfully with foreign builders. The difference in the cost of labor would be overcome by the superiority of American mechanics."

The duties were repealed, and rightly so, but the duties are no longer a question of importance, since the price of iron has fallen so low in this country that we sell it abroad in competition with the best English and German makes. The comparative cost of shipbuilding here and abroad, therefore, is no longer an element to our disadvantage. It is introduced in the Campaign Text-Book for purposes of deception. The entire article is made up of deceptions, all of which had been answered, before the Book itself was published, by Congressman Fitzgerald in his minority report from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Nobody can read that report without reaching his conclusion that "the real effect of this bill will not be to encourage the building of ships which would not otherwise be built, or to increase the trade, but to increase the profits of the already prosperous lines, which, *without subsidy*, have built, or contracted for, the very ships to subsidize which this bill is framed."

THE GROWTH OF MACHINE POWER.

The primaries of both the Republican and the Democratic parties in the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn were held on August 28. The results clearly illustrate that steady growth of machine power which is the most striking feature of our political development, and they merit attention in this light quite as much as for their bearing on persons and policies.

Primaries in this State are now held under a law which is designed to give every member of a party a "fair show" in the choice of candidates. Any voter who indicated his party affiliations when he registered for the election of last November, or who has become of age since then and has filed with the proper authority a certificate of that fact and a declaration of his party preferences, can go to the primaries of that party on the appointed day and cast his vote. The regular inspectors of election supervise the process, and frauds at primaries are punishable in the same way as at elections.

There is, of course, a considerable element of voters who are so independent that they do not feel as though they had any right to participate in the primaries of either party. But making a liberal allowance for this class, there is no reason why 90 per cent. of those who ordinarily support either the Republican or the Democratic ticket at elections should not take part in the naming of that ticket. Theoretically, the present system secures all that could be asked. When it was adopted, many people were hopeful that it would greatly diminish the power of "the organization" in each party. Practically, however, the machines find it little harder to have their way now than under the old régime. There are various reasons for this. In the first place, a large proportion of both Republicans and Democrats who are sufficiently partisan to warrant their enrolment will not qualify by indicating their party affiliations when they register for an election. It is the duty of the registrars to ask every intending voter whether he does not wish to make such indication of his party choice, but a surprisingly large number of regular Republicans and regular Democrats will not avail themselves of the privilege. Of those who qualify themselves in the fall to participate in the primaries to be held at the end of the next summer, a large proportion forget all about the matter before the time comes, or, if they remember, will not take the trouble, on a hot afternoon or evening, to go a dozen steps out of their way to reach the voting place. Another percentage, which grows larger every year under the modern conditions of city life in hot weather, cannot attend a primary because during the dog-days they are away from home—in the mountains, on the seashore, in Europe, everywhere except within a short walk of the place where the primary is held. This is particularly true of the so-called "better element"—the men of education, means, and ideals as to public life. On the other hand, the machine men are always on hand. The voters upon whom the organization of either party depends are not men who take long vacations, or short vacations either, at times that will interfere with their work for the organization. This is as true of the generals and colonels and lieutenants as of the rank and file. Croker and Platt never forget the date of the primaries, and if they are not in personal control of the machinery, they intrust its running to men who will not neglect anything. The machine always "attends strictly to business," and in politics, as in every other relation of life, the professional beats the amateur, nine times out of ten.

A popular uprising can still bring the machine to terms, but it seems harder to accomplish this every year. The organization grows steadily more powerful, and the difficulties of building up an effective opposition constantly increase. Power more and more concentrates in

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the hands of the boss. He dispenses not only patronage, but money, through his relations with the great corporations, his control of contracts, and his influence over business of various sorts. The man who opposes the organization runs the risk of losing his office if he holds any, will find his name put on the black list for the future, may suffer in his business. Revolts are yet attempted, and once in a while they succeed, like that of "Abe" Gruber against Platt in the Twenty-first Assembly District of New York County. But such revolts become increasingly difficult, as has proved the case with the rebels against Tammany Hall under the lead of John C. Sheehan in the Ninth Assembly District of New York, and with the opponents of the McLaughlin ring in more than one Brooklyn district.

Summed up in a sentence, last week's primaries show that Platt controls almost all the delegates to the Republican State Convention from Manhattan, as he does from the rest of the State, and Croker all those to the Democratic Convention from this borough; that the supporters of Coler's nomination were beaten by representatives of the McLaughlin ring in Brooklyn, and that while the delegates elected in that borough will vote for Coler at Saratoga if they "get orders," the indications are that McLaughlin's lieutenants who now run the Brooklyn machine are in alliance with Croker; in short, that the organization in the Republican party can nominate Odell without any opposition, and that the other organization can put up anybody whom it chooses against him. Such is popular government in the Empire State of the Union at the end of the nineteenth century.

THE COAL FAMINE.

In popular discussion, the excessive rise in the price of English coal has been chiefly associated with the rather startling possibility that the soft-coal producers of the United States may enter on an extensive scale the rich consuming markets of Great Britain. This dream, however, is not likely to be realized in the near future. It is possible, of course, that the price of English coal might go so high as to admit of a profit on shipments from Ohio and Pennsylvania, after paying railway and ocean freights. But any extensive movement of the kind would regulate itself. Large new supplies in England would check the rise in English prices. Simultaneously, a really large export demand would raise the American price. Even if a margin of profit on the operation exists to-day—which is doubtful—it could not be sustained in the face of a heavy movement.

To England itself, a very different problem is presented by the rise in coal. Estimates lately published in London reckoned the average export price of English coal at 8.98 shillings per ton in 1897, at 9.92 shillings in 1898, at 10.72 in 1899, and at 15½ shillings for the first half of 1900. Recent export quotations at Newcastle have ranged from 16½ shillings for the second grade to 19½ for the best steam grades. What this enormous rise in cost of fuel means to English industries may be judged from the recent half-yearly reports of the railways of that country, the summary of which shows an increase of 30 per cent. in the cost of coal. On lines with an aggregate semi-annual net revenue of $73,500,000, this single item of increased fuel expenses foots up no less than $2,650,000, and turned an increase in net receipts over 1899 into a heavy decrease. Three-fourths of the companies have had to cut down dividends. What is true of the English railways must obviously be quite as true of the immense manufacturing and shipping industries of Great Britain.

Writing in 1865, Prof. W. Stanley Jevons, after examining the ratio of increase in consumption of English coal from 1781 to 1863, and assuming a similar future ratio of increase, reached the conclusion that "we [the English nation] cannot long maintain our present rate of increase of consumption; that we can never advance to the higher amounts of consumption supposed." "This," Professor Jevons inferred, "only means that the check to our progress must become perceptible within a century from the present time; that the cost of fuel must rise, perhaps within a lifetime, to a rate injurious to our commercial and manufacturing supremacy; and the conclusion is inevitable, that our present happy progressive condition is a thing of limited duration."

We have not space to go over the various arguments by which Professor Jevons reached this gloomy conclusion. In substance, his inferences were based on the assumption that a century of English coal-mining at the estimated ratio of increase in the output would exhaust the mines to the depth of 4,000 feet. But an average depth of 2,000 feet, he reasoned, would result in the doubling of the cost of the product. Hence, it was inferred, the check to English prosperity, based as it largely is upon its cheap and abundant coal, was an early possibility.

It is a rather curious fact that the present price of English coal nearly fulfils Professor Jevons's prediction; the current quotations of sixteen shillings per ton, or thereabouts, comparing with nine shillings for the same grade in 1860. But it should also be observed that this entire rise has been compassed within three years; the average price of 1897, already cited, falling below nine shillings. Such a movement arouses the same suspicion, the same reluctance to rush to conclusions for the longer future, as were excited, for instance, by the rise in iron from $11.25 per ton in August, 1898, to $25 in November, 1899. Few observers of the market looked on the movement as meaning anything more than an excessive upward swing of the pendulum of trade prosperity, and, in fact, to-day the price is down again to $16.50. Sir William Crookes was led by the rise of wheat in May, 1898, to $1.93 per bushel, into some wholesale conclusions of impending famine. Yet wheat sold freely about seventy-five cents per bushel in the autumn of 1899, and is not very much higher now. The market for coal has not been free from similar fluctuations. Mr. Sauerbeck's tables show that the price of English export coal advanced from an average of 9.8 shillings per ton in 1872 to 20.9 shillings in the "boom year," 1873, and by 1879 was back again to 8¾ shillings. Similarly, from 8.41 shillings in 1888, the average mounted to 12.31 in 1892; yet in 1897, as we have seen, it was again selling below nine shillings per ton. Manifestly, some other influence than exhaustion of the mines has been at work on these occasions.

Professor Jevons's estimates, based on an arbitrary increase in ratio of consumption, assumed an English output of 234,700,000 tons in 1891, and of 331,000,000 tons in 1901. As a matter of fact, the actual production of 1891 was forty-five million tons below his estimate, and the recent returns of the British Government's statistical bureau show that Great Britain's mines produced in 1899 less coal by 111,000,000 tons than were fixed for the end of the present decade by Professor Jevons. There have been periods (such as 1884-1887, and 1892-1893 inclusive) when Great Britain's coal consumption slackened materially. In 1893 the output barely exceeded that of 1883, and was less than in 1881—upsetting, at least for that period, the estimates of decennial progression.

Furthermore, current statistics prove unmistakably that it is not excessive English home consumption, nor yet a sudden rise in cost of production, which has forced up so strikingly the cost of coal. The British Board of Trade reports show that export of coal from England, during the calendar year 1899, rose 6,500,000 tons over 1898, the increase being common to a dozen foreign countries. The increase thus far in 1900 has been continuous, though less rapid. As compared with 1890—another year of trade activity in Europe—the increase in last year's coal exports was thirteen million tons. This is a highly interesting factor in the problem, and one with which, in its broader economic bearing, Professor Jevons was as perplexed to deal as a present-day economist could be. It is perfectly obvious, however, that a real excess in this direction will correct itself; for a rise in prices such as has lately occurred must, in the end, be as prohibitory on export trade as the export duty on coal once discussed by Eng-

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lish economists. It is in these competitive foreign markets that American export coal will eventually find its largest opportunities—always subject, however, it must be recalled, to continuance of active European demand and relatively high prices for coal.

ON TRANSLATING THE 'ARABIAN NIGHTS.'—II.

So end the attempts in English. The classic rendering of 'The Nights' is still to come. Meanwhile, two translations are appearing in Germany and in France. The one, by a certain Max Henning, otherwise unknown as an Arabist, is in Reclam's excellent "Universal-Bibliothek," and is a conscientious and laborious piece of work. It is as nearly complete as may be, and about half of the verses are rendered after Lane's fashion. The prose is of a happy simplicity, with a sub-flavor of the *Märchen* style; but the version generally cannot lay claim to literary merit. Very different is the French translation. It is by "le Dr. J. C. Mardrus" (also unknown as an Arabist), calls itself "traduction littérale et complète," and is written frankly from a literary standpoint. The Arabic scholarship of Dr. Mardrus is beneath criticism; his version absolutely swarms with the most naïve blunders, some of which have descended from Galland, while others appear to be due to a Parisian consciousness guessing text from context. But such evident blunders go only a little way towards exhausting the differences between this *traduction littérale* and its original. On almost every page there are expansions and "improvements." The erotic passages have especially excited the genius of Dr. Mardrus. While other translators make apology, more or less dexterous, for such elements in their work, he indefatigably gilds the gold and paints the lily till the poor 'Nights' themselves grow pallid and dull beside this distant descendant. Yet, undoubtedly, there is much to praise in his recension—such is, perhaps, the politest word which truth will permit. Except where misled by ignorance of Arabic (and Dr. Mardrus seems to have strangely combined much knowledge of the life of the East with little of its language), he has caught and expressed the true Oriental flavor. When he is literal, there is an absoluteness in his literality, a childlike plainness of rendering, which touches genius. He has evidently had delight in his undertaking; and if we could away with his extensions, we might take delight in it too.

In face of this tangled skein of success and failure, how stands the case for the future English translator? What is essentially his problem? What should be his aim? What his canon and test? His is no ordinary task of translation. He must recreate as well as render; 'The Nights' in English are and must be essentially different in spirit and effect from 'The Nights' in Arabic. The lack of a frank recognition of this is the rock on which so many translators have split. They have failed to see that there are three separate 'Nights' as 'The Nights' have three separate audiences. Matthew Arnold pointed out, in his lectures on translating Homer, that our test of a translation of Homer must be the effect which it produces on a modern Grecian—does it work upon him in the same way as the original?—that our test cannot be the emotions produced in Sophocles, say, when he read Homer, for we cannot have any idea what those emotions were. Only thus and so far can there be validity in the canon that a translation must produce on the minds of its readers the same effect that the original does on its readers. So for Homer there are two audiences, one of the ancient Greeks, now passed away and out of our reach, and the other of modern Grecians. But in the case of 'The Nights' the complication is still greater. The mediæval Arab read them or heard them read, and had certain emotions; they are read at the present day throughout the Arabic-speaking world, and produce practically the same emotions. That is one audience and one set of emotions. Next, they are read by Arabists with certain emotions, mostly ethnological, sociological, anthropological, but also, in part, æsthetic. That is another audience and another set of emotions. The third audience consists of all those who read in Western languages and in ignorance of the East. They have their emotions, which are, again, quite different. For each of these audiences 'The Nights' is an essentially different thing, and produces an essentially different effect.

Take as an illustration one phase only, the supernatural element. To the native reader the whole supernatural apparatus, the conception of a second world of Jinn, lying parallel to our world and from time to time mixing in our life, is real and existent. It is a possibility for him at any time that a Jinn might rise from his well or melt through the wall of his room; that in ploughing he might strike an enchanted hoard, with all equipment of magic lamps and rings and gardens of jewels; that his horse might prove an ensorcelled prince, or his wife a ghoul or enchantress. Allah is great, and the marvels of his creation who can fathom! Thus it comes that the effect upon Oriental and Occidental must be different. The true parallel, *qua* effect, to these tales for us is to be found in the modern stories of the wonders of science and pseudo-science which we owe to the ingenuity of M. Jules Verne and his array of followers. Further, what is the attitude of the Arabist and the effect on him? Again the parallel with Homer breaks. The Grecian who reads Homer is separated from the non-Grecian practically by his knowledge of Greek. Every educated man has more or less knowledge of the civilization, the spirit, the religion, the manners of the Homeric age. We are its heirs, and the line of descent is direct. But with things Arabic it is different. The worlds are too far apart. The linguistic studies of the Arabist which enable him to read 'The Nights' teach him also, or should teach him, to know the world of 'The Nights,' a world of which the non-Arabist knows simply nothing. Thus the Arabist stands apart not only by his knowledge of the language, but by his acquaintance with a separate and utterly different civilization. The tendency, then, is for 'The Nights' to become for him, what they became for Lane, a vast storehouse of information on the manners and customs, the spirit and the life, of the Muslim East. He cannot help himself; he cannot read them as the Arab does; he cannot read them as the non-Arabist does. To the non-Arabist their world is out of space, out of time; a land of enchantment whose like has never existed, never can exist. Bagdad is on no map; Grand Cairo is a dream. As the magnificent visions of opium rose to De Quincy at the roll of the words, "Consul Romanus," so to "Commander of the Faithful" the gates of mighty cities unbar, of Balsora and Bagdad. In that fine air their towers are as real, their bowers are as green and fresh, as any that ever gleamed in the Tigris stream or bloomed in the gardens of Damascus. These glorious visions are the most real impossibilities that have ever been.

If, then, 'The Nights' of an English reader can never be 'The Nights' of an Arab, and can be 'The Nights' of an Arabist only in so far as he holds fast by the memories of childhood, any theory of "the same effect" must fall to the ground. The effect cannot be other than different, and what we have seen of the fates of translators proves the difference. The work of three only can stand as literature, Galland, Torrens, and Payne. Mr. Payne's success has been achieved by making 'The Nights' over into a European fairy-book. The peculiar *cachet* of the East has vanished, and that we cannot spare. The secret of Galland and Torrens, far enough apart as they stand in other respects, is illusion; Burton, in the quotation given above, has expressed Galland's value with admirable precision. Illusion must be the whole aim of the translator; his governing conception must be that he is rewriting a book of fairy-tales—fairy in the widest sense. And his atmosphere must be Oriental, effective Oriental, with broad sweeps and bright colors. No word or hint of phrase or idea may come in that suggests the West. Here Burton, in a rough-and-ready way, and Mr. Payne, in a subtle, have made their worst mistakes. Further, there may not be any notes, or, at most, such few and short as those by which Galland showed his infallible judgment. The translation must justify itself by standing in no need of such apparatus of commentary. And if, by chance, anything be left dim or obscure, it will but go to heighten the imaginative effect and give the stuff that dreams are made of. The reading child that reads, and dreams, and wanders in lands of mystery beyond the mountain Kaf, has no need of learned crutches. And, simply for this, the rendering of the prose cannot be too literal. Here Galland and Torrens part company, and we must follow Torrens. As the unidiomatic English renderings of Galland's French—absurdities and all—had their charm of novelty and quaintness, so Torrens rightly felt the character and glamour that lay in his word-for-word experiment. And his lead, too, we must follow in the lyric freedom of his renderings of the verses. That they must sing themselves, and that they must have the plain stamp of easy quotations or light improvisations, is more than all the leather and prunella of exact form and scholarship. And in both prose and verse, how much can be given and how much must be changed or omitted will be the test of the translator's judgment. But, above all, there may be no word from beginning to end that tells of either transformation or suppression. Few things in the often absurd annals of expurgation have been more absurd than the scholarly care with which the decent Lane has told in his notes what he has done in his text. For the child, the book is ruined, and for the rest of us, when we read a draped text, we do not care to be forced to notice it. Illusion, in this and

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in everything, is the supreme duty of the renderer.

These qualities, then, he must have—the unknown who is yet to come: imagination and the power of stirring it, the lyric faculty, and a judgment to be shown in prudent veilings without hints "we might an we would." He need have little Arabic, but he must know the East; the world of letters can ill afford another such mistake as that of Mr. Payne. He must be an artist in literature, and not a student in language; there has been enough of that. He must be ready to give himself, and yet remain in the background; to be a re-creator, and be reckoned a mechanical. If Mr. Kipling could meet this last condition, he could meet the others. There seems better hope with him than with any one else.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MATHEMATICIANS.

PARIS, August, 1900.

This year, if ever, we have a chance of realizing the great number of international congresses that are held; for it is said that several hundreds are meeting in Paris under the auspices of the Exhibition. Some of these are simply isolated congresses, others are members in a series meeting annually or at longer intervals, purposely timed so as to bring the congress to Paris in the year of the Exhibition. From some points of view this may have been sound policy, but it is obvious that a good deal can be said against it. So far as the Mathematical Congress, held August 6 to 11, is concerned, it certainly tended to diminish the numbers of those present, though the extreme heat of the preceding three weeks probably had much to answer for.

The exact number cannot be given, as the first list of members—the only one obtainable during the week of the Congress—contains the names of several who had intended to be present, but for various reasons had not carried out this intention, and omits the names of a few who arrived during the proceedings. Approximately, there were 225 full members, accompanied by about 25 members of their families; but, to my own knowledge, some of the meetings were attended by non-members. Naturally France provided the largest contingent, which numbered 90; then came Germany with 25; 45 were evenly distributed among the United States, Italy, and Belgium, and 40 among Austria, Great Britain, Russia, Sweden, and Switzerland, the remainder containing two or three representatives from Denmark, Holland, Portugal, Rumania, Servia, Spain, and South America, and single representatives from Canada, Greece, Japan, Mexico, Norway, and Turkey. The United States representatives came from Austin (Texas), Berkeley, Bryn Mawr, Cincinnati, South Dakota, Evanston, Haverford, Lehigh, New York, Princeton, San Francisco, Vassar, and Washington.

The opening general meeting, held August 6 in the Palais des Congrès, in the Exhibition grounds, was called to order by M. J. Tannery at 9:30 A. M. The veteran M. Hermite, unable to be present, was named Président d'honneur, M. Poincaré being the actual President. The different countries represented were recognized, as far as possible, by the appointment of their best-known members as Vice-Presidents (Czuber, Austria; Geiser, Switzerland; Gordan, Germany; Greenhill, England; Lindelöf, Finland; Lindemann, Germany; Mittag-Leffler, Sweden; Moore, United States of America; Tikhomandritzky, Russia; Volterra, Italy; Zeuthen, Denmark), and Secretaries (Bendixon, Sweden; Capelli, Italy; Minkowski, Switzerland; Ptaszycki, Russia; Whitehead, England). Two or three of these were, however, not present, but the others took their seats on the platform. After a few words of welcome from M. Poincaré the two addresses of the day, both in French, were delivered by M. Cantor (Heidelberg), "Sur l'historiographie des mathématiques," and M. Volterra (Turin), "Trois Analystes italiens: Betti, Brioschi, Casorati, et trois manières d'envisager les questions d'analyse. Leur influence." The scope of M. Volterra's address is sufficiently shown by the title; it was an interesting comparison of the lines of thought of these three Italian analysts, very clearly delivered. The Italian mathematics of this century has to be taken seriously into account as a very important component in the development of mathematical thought along its present lines; and its influence, not only in matters of pure analysis, but still more in certain regions of geometry, will probably be felt to an even greater extent in the coming century. "Every man has two countries—the one in which he was born, the other Italy," said Henryk Sienkiewicz; and it may be that shortly every mathematician will find that, whatever his attitude towards other foreign countries, he has intellectual affinities with his Italian *confrères*. M. Cantor outlined the development of historiography during the last century and a half. It existed, it is true, some two thousand years before this, as is proved by a fragment that has survived from the history of Eudemus of Rhodes; but as an ordered science, this period, beginning with Montucla, practically covers the whole. Naturally, M. Cantor dealt only with authors no longer living; any attempt to go further would have been obviously inappropriate. His view is that, as regards the development of mathematics in general, there is still something for the historiographer to do on lines already laid down; there is room for discussion and argument. The history of modern mathematics, however, beginning with Lagrange, has yet to be written; and this cannot be treated in the same broad manner. The history of the different branches must be written separately, but then the development of the ideas that they have in common must be traced through these separate histories, and presented in a final volume, the 'Histoire des Idées,' as M. Cantor called it. This is the task for the historiographers of the future.

The papers of less general scope prepared for the Congress were read in the sectional meetings, which were held in the Sorbonne. At Zürich, where only one day was appropriated to this part of the proceedings, the various sections sat at the same hours, with the result that there was a continual passing backward and forward of members anxious to hear papers in different sections. The longer time available in Paris, four mornings and three afternoons, made it easy to avoid this difficulty, as there were never more than two sections sitting at any given hour, and often only one. In Section I., Arithmetic and Algebra (President, M. Hilbert, Secretary, M. Cartan), a noticeable paper was that of M. Padé, "Aperçu sur les développements récents de la théorie des fractions continues"; papers were read also by MM. Hancock, Dickson, Stephanos, and others. In Section II., Analysis (MM. Painlevé, Hadamard), the most interesting communication was M. Mittag-Leffler's "Sur fonction analytique et expression analytique," which called forth an animated discussion between MM. Borel, Hadamard, Painlevé, and the author. In Section III., Geometry (MM. Darboux, Niewenglowski), MM. Lovett, Macfarlane, Stringham, Amodeo, and others read papers of a more or less geometrical bearing. The most important papers belonging to Section IV., Mechanics (MM. Larmor, Levi-Civita), namely, those of MM. Hadamard and Volterra, were read, by permission, at a joint sitting of Sections V. and VI., as through some misunderstanding Section IV. had closed its sittings. Section V., Bibliography and History (Prince Roland Bonaparte, M. d'Ocagne), on account of the unavoidable absence on some days of its President, was united with Section VI., Instruction and Methods (MM. Cantor, Laisant), to the satisfaction of both sections, as their subjects were so closely allied.

The meetings of this division were possibly the most interesting of all. They were opened by a general paper from M. Hilbert on the future problems of mathematics, indicating the lines along which he considers that progress may with most certainty be assured. While problems are primarily suggested to us by experience, as in the case of the duplication of the cube, etc., yet, as the science progresses, it is the logical faculty of the intellect that imposes them upon us, as we see in problems relating to prime numbers, etc. A problem is truly *solved* only when the solution can be obtained by a finite number of logical processes from a finite number of hypotheses furnished by the problem itself. It may happen that such a solution is impossible; the problem then is to demonstrate rigorously this impossibility. In many cases the problem reduces to that of formulating an adequate system of independent and compatible axioms, on which the whole subject shall be founded; this is notably the case in Arithmetic and Physics. M. Fujisawa then gave in English an account of the older Japanese mathematics. The elucidation of this is specially difficult, as so much reliance was placed on oral transmission, with very limited publication. There are about two thousand volumes to be transcribed; in these, valuable work is mixed up with that which is trivial and elementary. One part of the Japanese teaching was derived from the Chinese many centuries ago; this part is unimportant in itself, and lacking in rigor, but it is interesting historically. The other part shows plainly that a special kind of mathematics, now entirely obsolete, had its origin in Japan, and was developed entirely free from external influences; the earliest important name is that of Seki. The value of the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter was found correctly to 49 places of decimals, and a symbol for zero was in use; thus, both in content and in expression, this early Japanese mathematics had passed beyond the purely elementary stage. Other interesting papers in Sections V. and VI. were those of MM. Padoa, Capelli, and d'Ocagne.

A considerable part of the Friday morning sitting was devoted to the discussion of a

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resolution in favor of the adoption of a special language as the vehicle for scientific publications and communications. The experience of these international mathematical congresses, however, where the four languages—English, French, German, and Italian—are admissible in any communications and discussions, has not predisposed the members to desire the substitution of any one artificial language for the happily limited diversity now allowed; and notwithstanding the energetic support the resolution received from its advocates, these were easily outvoted. By a certain subtle irony, the most forcible arguments against the resolution were made by a Russian and an Italian, both speaking in French.

The second of the two general gatherings, the formal closing of the Congress, was held in the Sorbonne on Saturday morning. It was unanimously resolved that the Congress should accept the invitation it had received to assemble for the next time in Germany, most probably at Baden-Baden; 1904 was chosen as the year, the time to be either the beginning or the end of the summer vacation, as found most convenient by those in whose hands the detailed arrangements will rest.

The remaining two general addresses of the Congress were then delivered. M. Mittag-Leffler, in his narration, "Une page de la vie de Weierstrass," dwelt on the relations of Weierstrass with some of his contemporaries, those who were concerned in the development of the mathematical conceptions that appealed most strongly to him. Extensive extracts from correspondence were adduced in illustration. The address, being rather lengthy, was of necessity somewhat curtailed in the reading, and suffered thereby in the proportion of its parts; hence it did not make so vivid an impression on the whole as its intrinsic interest would have warranted. M. Poincaré read a brief disquisition, "Du rôle de l'intuition et de la logique en mathématiques." His rapid and not very energetic enunciation made him difficult to follow, and consequently but few of the audience were able fully to appreciate his address. This was disappointing, for the opportunity of hearing one of M. Poincaré's broad and stimulating philosophical essays had been looked forward to with eagerness. He took no other active part in the week's proceedings, confining his Presidential utterances to the narrowest possible limits. Some amusement was caused by his curt dismissal of the Congress; he barely gave himself time to gather up the manuscript of his address before remarking, "The session is ended and the Congress is over."

The arrangements were unfortunately very imperfect in many respects. There was no reception committee charged with attention to minute details, such as did so much to insure the success of the Zürich Congress of 1897, and no central meeting-place for members. It was most difficult to obtain the necessary information, for the responsibility was divided between the general secretary of the Congress and the firm of Carré & Naud; the secrétariat appeared at first to have no settled habitation, and in fact to exist only intermittently. Thus, when the hour announced by the management for the first general meeting, namely, 2:30 P. M., was changed by the Exhibition authorities to nine A. M., no notification was sent even to members who had already paid the membership fee of thirty francs, although in some cases a special request had been made for a telegram to be sent in the event of any change; and in consequence of this remissness many, both native and foreign, who were actually in Paris at the time, were debarred from being present. The informal reunion at the Café Voltaire, on the evening before the opening of the Congress, was not known to all members, or the change would have been more widely known. The committee of management, not unnaturally in the circumstances, did not feel able to exercise any control over the living arrangements offered to members; but they made an unfortunate choice of the agency they recommended for this service. Just before the Congress, when exact information was certainly easy to obtain, this agency informed inquirers that it would be impossible to get a room at any decent hotel for less than 15 francs per night; whereas it was easy enough to secure a room at 6 francs, and perfectly possible to obtain satisfactory *pension* arrangements at from 7 to 10 francs per day, room included. There is no doubt that a congress is more difficult to organize successfully in a large city that offers its own distractions than in a comparatively small town; but there is all the more need to guard against the overlooking of any of the important details. It is but fair to add that these deficiencies were felt most in the opening days, and in the secretarial department; they did not affect the arrangements for social intercourse on definite occasions, which were carried out very successfully. The distractions of this kind offered to the members were a reception at the École Normale Supérieure, held on Tuesday afternoon at the close of the sectional meetings for the day, and a soirée given by Prince Roland Bonaparte on Saturday evening. The members of the scientific congresses then meeting in Paris received invitations to this; and, as many well-known scientists had consented to exhibit their own special apparatus, it was an unusually interesting gathering. In addition to these, a certain number of tickets to President Loubet's fête on Friday afternoon, in honor of the Shah of Persia, were distributed among members, as the special fête that had been arranged by the President for Thursday evening was given up on account of the funeral of King Humbert of Italy.

The final act in the proceedings was a very enjoyable banquet at the Salle de l'Athénée-Saint-Germain, at noon on the day following the formal closing of the Congress, when M. Darboux presided; the toasts were proposed by MM. Darboux, Geiser, J. Tannery, Stephanos, and Vassilief. The Congress was most fortunate as regards the weather, which was very pleasant throughout the week. The oppressive heat of July had subsided, and though there were occasional heavy showers, yet they were neither continuous enough nor frequent enough to interfere seriously with any plans.

Correspondence.

A LEADER OF THE UNWILLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I have been a regular reader of the *Nation* almost since 1865, when it started, and not many weeks in all that time have I missed its welcome coming, and so have steadily kept myself under the pleasant and wholesome discipline of its good and worthy teaching. Indeed, in matters political, I have known in the *Nation* a guide, philosopher, and friend that never lowers its ideals and standards, that makes no bargains with the common and ignoble, and is ever strenuous for the things that are truly excellent. With such a political bringing up, it is not strange that I don't find it easy to march to any other than the *Nation's* political music, and that its candidates for the Presidency should also (with one exception) always have been mine. We were on opposite sides in 1896, as in that campaign I stood by Bryan. But even in that lurid contest I did not stop reading the *Nation*, hot and heavy as were its blows against my man and his cause. It was a good experience to make the acquaintance of one's oracle in the capacity of an adversary; I got to know among other things how the "other fellow" must feel under the sting of your adverse criticism.

Bryan's speech before the Chicago Convention, and his remarkable efforts in the campaign that followed, converted me to the belief that in him there had appeared among us a born leader of men, and one whom it would be a gain to the country to place well up at the head of affairs. I am a believer in the uses of great and good men, and that they will ultimately come to their own in the minds of the people. I can't get it out of my head that the day will yet come when the further stages of Bryan's career will convince the American public, regardless of party, that he is splendid as an orator, sincere and noble in purpose, and as brave and strong as the best of our public men. To me he is a man of clear head, honest heart, and strong will, and is, besides, a politician more tactful, masterly, and triumphant than any other at present on the political stage. Men of Bryan's stamp are not given to a country every day, and when they do come I am in favor of profiting by their services to the fullest extent. Of course the *Nation* will ridicule this judgment as the foolish praise of a passing infatuation, but can we not at least say that up to this time our leader has been more of a success than a failure, and, in spite of the strongest opposition, has steadily grown in favor, as a man of ability and character?

A light such as his cannot be hid under a bushel, and when it does shine it must needs be that more and more people will be dazzled. Shall it go for nothing that he is a second time the spontaneous choice of three parties for the Presidency, that the more he says, and the better he becomes known, the less he is feared and hated, and the better he is liked and trusted by the country at large? Four years ago he was a "monster of such hideous mien" that to speak well of him in good society was dreadfully bad form, while now even such men of light and leading as Carl Schurz, Bourke Cockran, George S. Boutwell, and I know not how many more of their order, share his views on the great issue of the day, and are helping their utmost to elect him President. No, the followers of Bryan are not mad and foolish; they know as well as the people of other parties when a great presence is

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among them, and they cannot but choose to rally to his leadership. We think that the ability and worth he has shown as a party leader mark him out as a fit man for high and responsible position.

Again, however lightly some people may think of Bryan, there are others who know full well what they are about who do not underrate his strength and importance. In this case are the leaders of the opposite party. These know he is a force to be reckoned with. In order to secure his defeat, they have not ventured to rely on McKinley alone, but have brought to his aid that splendid organizer and director, Mark Hanna, and that brilliant man of war, and thoroughly able and admirable Hotspur of Imperialism, Col. Roosevelt.

The Bryan of 1896 is not the same man in the public mind as the Bryan of to-day, and no hue and cry of the Opposition can bring back the earlier figure. Then his name was the epitome of all that was bad and dangerous in a public character, and his cause was held to be a menace to property, and deeply tainted with the heresies of socialism; now he is recognized, to say the least, as a man of high ability, real honesty, and true courage, and the brilliant and powerful champion of a widely popular movement against a dreaded and impending change in the structure and principles of our Government.

So again for the second time the present campaign finds me to some extent out of harmony with the *Nation*. But we are far nearer together than we were in 1896. Then your opposition to Bryan and all that he stood for was radical and uncompromising; now you are in full accord with his "paramount issue," and are hostile only to the man. And I wonder if you may not be mistaken about the man. Anyhow, the man can't be got rid of. He is the chosen and only leader of the Anti-Imperialists, whether they like it or not; without him their cause would get no hearing in the land, while with him it may win, and a new and nobler gospel of "Duty and Destiny" may come to guide the minds and heads of our rulers.

In the midst of a situation so serious, it is too bad that the great Achilles of the Independent voters of the country should, by abiding in his tent, be lost to the cause, when possibly by boldly sallying forth to meet the adversary in the thickest of the battle, the day might be saved for the ancient faiths of the people and the main bulwarks of our political system.

A. R. Cooper.

Louisville, Ky., August 28, 1900.

A FARMER-PREACHER.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I have read with some interest and much surprise an article in the *Nation* of July 26, entitled "The Discontented Farmer." As I am the person whose temporal and moral status is most particularly set forth in that article, it may not be out of place for me to offer a few words regarding the same.

The contemplation of a clergyman at once a farmer so prosperous and a Populist so discontented seems to have disturbed the equilibrium of your logic, since the conclusions you arrive at seem hardly justified by the statements made by Mr. Spahr in the *Outlook*. It is true that Mr. Spahr has entitled me "The Populist Preacher," and I have been somewhat curious to know how he reached the conclusion that I am an "enthusiastic Populist," since I have ever been so little given to politics that few of my friends have ever known to what party I belong, if to any. If to preach divine compassion and brotherly love is to be a Populist preacher, then I try to be one; or if to place country and principle above changing party is to be a Populist, I can glory in the name; but the simple fact that some years ago a few of the neighbors wished me to act as President of their Alliance, I had not regarded as a call or an ordination to be a Populist preacher. However, many things that I read in the *Nation* and other journals of like repute lead me to think it may be a desirable thing to be a Populist; for I remember that one very high in authority once said, "Blessed are ye when men shall revile you and say all manner of evil against you falsely."

It is also true that I hold 640 acres of land, a part of which was purchased from the Government and the balance from other parties some twenty-one years ago. In your estimate of what you are pleased to call the "unearned increment," you take no account of interest on investment, taxes, or improvements. This 640 acres of land has now cost us for investment, interest, taxes, and improvement upwards of $24,000. You estimate its present value at $19,000. I will sell it at your valuation, and add as a present the whole herd of cows, with horses and machinery sufficient to work the whole farm.

Your reasoning on the business part of the situation is equally unsound. You figure profits from the dairy without taking any account of expenses for feed, etc. Even a Populist preacher will hardly be able to produce 350 pounds of butter per cow from his dairy without feed. The cost of feeding a dairy cow will average not less than $35 per year. Please deduct this with interest, taxes, and insurance on the cows, and see if you can figure out results that ought to make even an editor green with envy. If I am wrong, I trust you will pardon an obscure farmer for not being able to appreciate the full force of your logic, and also if it appears to him that the sarcastic insinuations in your article are hardly becoming in a journal so venerable with age and so exalted in title.

Your sympathies seem to be very strongly enlisted for the railroads, and it may be a relief to you to know that in this Northwest, at least, they have not been without their share of the "unearned increment." Every other section of land in this whole valley in Minnesota has been given to the railroad. The farmers have paid taxes on their land for twenty years, while the railroad paid none on its lands. Every dollar that the farmer spends for improvements adds to the value of the railroad lands as well as his own. Their interests are largely mutual, or ought to be. I do not know that farmers as a class are better than other classes of citizens, but if we are to judge by such articles as the one noted in the *Nation*, they are grossly misunderstood or misrepresented by those who ought to be leaders of thought and information.

Since our private family affairs have been exposed to the public gaze, and by the *Nation*, in an invidious spirit, it seems not unfair to add that we have never operated a dairy of more than two-thirds the size of the one accredited to us; and while it might easily appear that the burden of milking these cows has fallen heavily upon the wife, the truth is, she has never been known to attempt the milking of a cow but once, and that attempt was not regarded as a complete success, although she has ever been a true helpmeet in things temporal and spiritual.

It would no doubt appear to one reading the "Discontented Farmer" in the *Nation* as though this clergyman, with his "little church" and his large farm, had surely reversed the Master's order to "seek first the kingdom of God." Allow me to say that for twenty years he has never had less than from three to ten mission stations in charge, scattered over a large district, and distant from 15 to 100 miles, and at three of these there are now churches and rectories where when he began there was nothing. If he has chosen to dig rather than beg that he might preach the gospel in the waste places of the earth, it is a matter between himself and his Master. Since for twenty years he has spent long hours of labor during the day that his family might have a home, and long hours of thought and study during the night that he might preach the gospel to the poor, he cherishes the hope that as a result there has been some small increment in human hearts of faith and righteousness, whatever the personal increment may have been.

S. Currie.

Euclid, Minn., August 27, 1900.

[Mr. Currie must not blame us for exposing his private affairs to the public gaze, since we but commented on what Mr. Spahr had published in the *Outlook* and in book form, and we mentioned no names. Nor were we guilty of commenting in an invidious spirit, for we assure Mr. Currie that the prosperity of families like his affords us the most unalloyed satisfaction. Nor shall we consider the question of profit and loss with him, although we are confident that if he will offset past profits against interest and taxes, he will feel more content with his lot. We are very glad to hear that Mr. Currie is not a Populist, and that he preaches brotherly love, the lack of which is a Populist failing. But we could wish that he had displayed a little more charity in his letter to us. We fear that the old Adam got a little the better of him; and we must protest against being cudgelled for violations of privacy committed by other people.—Ed. Nation.]

NOT IN FRANCE ONLY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The letter in your issue of August 23, on the dangers of Paris for the American student, may be usefully compared with the advice given by an eminent theologian to young theologians studying in Germany:

"Aber ich kann nicht umhin, im Anschluss hieran, ein Gebiet zu berühren, dass allerdings nicht ganz leicht zu besprechen ist, das ich aber doch nicht mit Stillschweigen übergehen kann; ich meine die Versuchungen und Gefahren, welche gerade dem Jüngling überhaupt von der sinnlichen Seite seiner Natur kommen. Es hat jeder mehr oder minder damit zu schaffen. Ich weiss

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das aus eigener Erfahrung. Und es wird auch Dir bis jetzt nicht erspart worden sein, wenn ich auch von Dir den Eindruck habe—wenigstens wünsche ich es Dir—dass Dir der Kampf dagegen bis jetzt nicht zu schwer gemacht worden sein mag. Ich habe auf der Schule die gewöhnlichen körperlichen Uebungen und Künste des Turnens, Schwimmens, Schlittschuhlaufens, Fechtens und Reitens fleissig geübt und meinen Leib tüchtig strapazirt, bin überhaupt nie gegen ihn weichlich gewesen, sondern habe ihn immer hart gehalten; aber das hat mir nicht erspart, seine Anfechtungen und Versuchungen erfahren zu müssen. Der flüchtige Blick auf ein versuchliches Bild, wie man dergleichen nur allzu oft besonders an den Schaufenstern sieht, konnte in mir einen Sturm der Sinne hervorrufen. Ich klagte einmal noch als Kandidat einem etwas älteren Freunde über diese Erregbarkeit meiner Natur—worauf mir jener Freund mit derselben Klage über sich erwiederte. Es war mir allerdings ein Trost, daraus zu sehen, 'dass dieselben Leiden über die Brüder in der Welt gehen.' Das Gebet Sirach 23, 4-6 und auch die Verweisung auf 3 Mos. 15, 16 kann eine Hülfe gegen trübe Gedanken sein, und ich habe an diese Worte gar Manche, die sich an mich wandten, erinnert. Es is eben leider so, wir tragen einen *Sumpf in uns*, dessen wir uns schämen müssen, so langs wir in diesem Leibe leben, so sehr auch der innere Mensch über alle Gemeinheit sich erhebt und von ihr nichts wissen will und mit der Sinnlichkeit seiner Natur kämpft." (Luthardt, 'Zur Einführung in das akademische Leben.' Leipzig, 1892, p. 16.)

A good deal of information about Germany from the point of view stated in "C. L. F.'s" letter may be gathered from Wittenberg und Hückstädt, 'Die geschlechtlich sittlichen Verhältnisse der evangelischen Landbewohner im Deutschen Reiche' (Leipzig, 1895). Is there any chance of any American speaking with the same open-mindedness as Luthardt does, or will the canonization of this country be allowed to proceed till all the nations of the earth shall join in singing: "Sancta America, ora pro nobis"?

O. T. T.

August 31, 1900.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The *Nation* has placed all those who are interested in the exploration of Palestine in its debt by its clear accounts of the work in its progress, and by its frank comments upon the plans of the Palestine Exploration Fund. No doubt the unusual difficulties met with in this particular field—the reluctantly given firmans for very limited areas, the extremes of heat and cold which arrest the work for a time each year, and the impossibility of ascertaining beforehand the right spot for excavation where no great ruins stand as guides like those of Egypt and Assyria and other lands—have been sufficiently considered by you in speaking recently of "the great disappointment of archæologists and Bible scholars." Indeed, no people are so much disappointed as those who are giving time and money to this work; and the most disappointed of all is our young countryman, Dr. F. J. Bliss, who has not hesitated to say so to the Executive Committee, and to open the way to new arrangements.

The firman for the work at Jerusalem was once extended, and then nothing more could be done, although, going along the southern wall and turning the southeastern angle, Dr. Bliss had just reached the very climax of his undertaking, and it seemed only necessary to follow up the several visible clues to gain at last the tombs of the kings. Considering the fact that these kings all had their chroniclers, and that the Scriptures contain what are confessedly extracts from those chronicles, what is more likely than that the tombs of David, Solomon, and the Judean kings will be found to contain records of vast importance? The same foundation for hope exists as to the kings of Israel buried in Samaria. As in Egypt, so in Palestine, the tombs are our chief quarry, and of them that at Hebron, with its embalmed body, if not bodies, is most promising of all. Mr. R. A. Stewart Macalister, who has been assisting Dr. Bliss, has shown himself a master of epigraphy, and there is every reason to feel that in him the Fund has a "lucky explorer" in its employ.

In response to your kind wish that "the Fund will persist in its search," I may say that our plans are always formed in advance of the expiration of any firman, and that the excavations are as yet only in their beginnings, for we have barely touched the great spaces beneath the Temple pavement at Jerusalem, and done nothing on the site of Solomon's palace, while there is a hundred feet of unexplored débris in the Tyropœon valley, and of two hundred *tells* we have examined only four, and those hastily, and there remain Samaria and Shechem and Capernaum and Jericho, and especially Sodom and Gomorrah, not to speak of a score of smaller places. The work on the surface has been successfully accomplished in our maps, and now excavation must go on for many years, perhaps long after other fields shall have been exhausted.

If the American School at Jerusalem, which was started before it gained its firman, shall succeed, its aid in the work of excavation will become most useful.

T. F. Wright,
Honorary U. S. Secretary P. E. F.

42 Quincy St., Cambridge, Mass., August, 1900.

THE LITERARY TASTE OF PUPILS AND THEIR VOCABULARY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I was glad to see in a morning paper the beginning of quotations from an article by Mr. H. S. Pancoast in the September *Lippincott's*. I am sure that all teachers who have read it would rejoice to see the whole article quoted, even in piecemeal, by newspapers throughout the country.

Although the author addresses the general public, there are two points—one of more general, the other of more specific, character—which are pressingly worthy of the attention of teachers and of all who have to do with the working of schools.

(1.) The cultivation of taste must, it is true, ever remain largely the province of home and of social environment; but it is a question whether principals and school-boards have as yet had any adequate regard for the possible power of schools in developing this vital side of pupils' education. The problem is, of course, most difficult of definite handling. It depends upon the personality of the teacher. If the teacher lacks refinement, lacks taste, lacks good breeding, no amount of cut-and-dried injunction can avail. It seems that in at least one direction of good taste the schools might get better results, namely, in the matter of arousing and fixing a taste for the best literature. Here, also, nearly all depends upon the teacher, but it can be fairly tested, and tested by a written examination, whether or not a teacher has some true literary taste. All schools are professing to teach literature; but is it not evident what a wooden process this must be unless the teacher himself has a real feeling and appreciation, a keen sense and a sure ear, for the true ring of a good book or a great poem? My personal conviction is that a dull, uninspiring, dissecting-room process of dealing with literature is the weakest spot in most of our schools. Far more than knowledge of facts, which can come at any time, is the begetting of love and true taste for that which is fine and ennobling. This sounds well, but we have not accepted its truth. Let it be confessed that the high school has not done its work if its graduates, no matter how much algebra or how many facts of history and chemistry they may know, prefer the literature of yellow journals to Shakspere and John Fiske.

(2.) The second point refers to the meagreness of young America's vocabulary. Any teacher of freshmen can bear witness to the lamentable lack of knowledge of English words on the part of the average young men who are now coming up to college. Their poverty of vocabulary is perhaps especially evident to those of us who have to correct translations, done into English from other languages. It was, however, from a professor of chemistry, who had just looked over some first examination papers, that I happened to hear the last complaint on this score. "These young men," he said, "do not seem to have command of enough words to describe an experiment." So much the greater is their lack, as Mr. Pancoast laments, of such words as belong quite distinctly to literature. Now it is true, as he implies, that "the character and extent of the vocabulary of a child" depend very largely upon "daily association"; yet surely the schools, especially in the upper grammar grades, ought to do more than at present in the way of enlarging the scope and fixing the accuracy of their pupils' knowledge of the English words that are found in the best authors. Indeed, there seems to be retrogression in recent years. One is tempted to think that the general elimination of such old books as "The Scholar's Companion," or even of the much-despised study of the dictionary, may prove to be, in default of fitting substitution, a distinct loss.

J. H. Dillard.

August 28, 1900.

SHAKSPERE'S USE OF THE BIBLE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Prof. Bright, in *Modern Language Notes*, volume xiv., p. 372, suggests a new interpretation of the passage in "Lucrece," vv. 137, 138, where Tarquin for a moment "justly controls his thoughts unjust." In the lines,

> "Then looking scornfully he doth despise
> His naked armour of still slaughtered lust,"

he takes *still* as a predicate adjective with the participle *slaughtered*, and understands the words to say that the king now sees and despises the flimsiness of his argument in favor of lust; "his naked armour" referring to his naked argument. But "still slaughtered" in the sense 'killed so that he will lie still' is not only awkward Elizabethan syntax, it also does not suit the context, for Tarquin's conscience-scruples are only temporary.

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The whole passage becomes clear and apposite if taken in connection with Romans xiii, 12 (I quote from Tindale's version):

"The night is passed and the daye is come nye.

"Lett us therfore cast awaye the dedes of darkness and let us put on *the armour off light*. lett us walke honestly as it were in the daye light: nott in eatynge and drynkynge *nether in chamburynge and wantonnesse*, nether in stryfe and envyinge, but put ye on the lorde Iesus Christ. *And make not provision for the fleshe to fulfull the lustes off hit.*"

As armour means 'weapon' in Elizabethan English as well as 'defensive protection,' may Shakspere not have had in mind this so apposite Biblical passage when he wrote "armour of still slaughtered lust"? He has just spoken of Tarquin's having drawn his falchion (p. 176) with which to strike the flint to light his candle. Instead of 'armour of light' he thinks of the naked sword as 'armour of lust,' *i. e.*, weapon of lust. The epithet "still slaughtered," the reading of the Quartos, is especially fitting in connection with v. 168, "lust and murder wakes [=watches] to stain and kill." Such adjectives as *slaughtered* with the -ed in the sense of 'full of,' and equivalent to a New-English active participle in -ing, are so common in Elizabethan English that this one scarcely deserves remark. One need only recall "a custom more honoured [*i. e.*, honouring] in the breach than in th' observance." "Still" will then have its usual Elizabethan sense of 'always,' and the whole passage will run: "He despises his naked weapon of lust (which ever wakes to stain, and kill), and for a moment puts on the 'armour of light,' abhorring the provision he has made for the flesshe to fulfull the lustes off hit."

It seems to me so difficult to give Shakspere's words any other interpretation that I should add this passage from the "Lucrece" to the numerous others to be found in his works which go to show his familiarity with Bible phraseology. MARK H. LIDDELL.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., August 20, 1900.

Notes.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s autumn list presents the 'Autobiography of a Journalist,' by William J. Stillman, in two volumes; 'Theodore Parker, Preacher and Reformer,' by the Rev. John White Chadwick; 'A Century of American Diplomacy,' by John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State; 'The United States in the Orient: The Nature of the Economic Problem,' by Charles A. Conant; 'Numbers and Losses in the Civil War in America, 1861-1865,' by Major Thomas L. Livermore; 'The *Monitor*, and the Navy Under Steam,' by Lieut. Frank M. Bennett, U. S. N.; 'The *Mayflower* and her Log, July 15, 1620—May 6, 1621,' by Azel Ames M.D.; 'An American Anthology, 1787-1899,' selections, by Edmund Clarence Stedman, illustrating his critical review of American Poetry in the Nineteenth Century; a new edition of the Works of Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in seven volumes; a new edition, enlarged to date, of William I. Fletcher's 'Index to General Literature,' and, from the same hand, an abridged edition of 'Poole's Index to Periodical Literature,' confined to thirty-six leading periodicals from their beginning to January 1, 1900; 'Counsel upon the Reading of Books,' University Extension lectures by H. Morse Stephens and others; 'The Fields of Dawn, and Later Sonnets,' by Lloyd Mifflin; 'Orpheus: A Masque,' by Mrs. James T. Fields; 'The Prodigal,' by Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote; 'The House Behind the Cedars,' by Charles W. Chesnutt; 'The Last Refuge: A Sicilian Romance,' by Henry B. Fuller; 'Petersburg Tales,' by Olive Garnett; 'Russia and the Russians,' by Edmund Noble; the third volume of 'Letters to George Washington,' edited by Stanislaus Murray Hamilton; 'Mountain Playmates,' the story of an abandoned farm in New Hampshire, by Helen R. Albee; 'The Life and Literature of the Ancient Hebrews,' by Lyman Abbott, D.D.; 'The Book of Saints and Friendly Beasts,' by Abbie Farwell Brown; 'Squirrels and Other Fur-bearers,' by John Burroughs; 'The Woodpeckers,' by Mrs. Fannie Hardy Eckstorm; 'The Biography of a Baby,' by Miss Milicent W. Shinn; 'Fact and Fable in Psychology,' by Prof. Joseph Jastrow; 'A School History of England,' by J. N. Larned; Henry James's 'Little Tour in France,' in a new edition, illustrated by Joseph Pennell; an illustrated edition of John Fiske's 'Old Virginia and her Neighbors'; a "Cambridge Edition" in one volume of the Complete Poetical Works of Elizabeth Barrett Browning; and a new cabinet edition of Keats's Poems in one volume.

Six of the projected "Century Classics" will be issued in October by the Century Co., beginning with Bacon's Essays, with an introduction by Prof. George E. Woodberry.

McClure, Phillips & Co. will publish this month an authorized translation of Leroy-Beaulieu's 'Rénovation de l'Asie.'

'The Art of Translating,' by Dr. Herbert C. Tolman of Vanderbilt University, is soon to be issued by Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co.

A series of letters describing Taku, Tientsin, Pekin, and other leading Chinese cities, composes 'The Attaché at Pekin,' by A. B. Freeman Mitford, nearly ready from the press of Macmillan, from whose superabundant autumn list we make the following further selections: The first volume of Russell Sturgis's illustrated 'Dictionary of Architecture and Building,' A—E; 'French Sculptors of the 18th century,' by Lady Dilke; 'Eighteenth-Century Color Prints,' by Julia Frankeau; 'Van Dyck and his Works,' by Lionel Cust; 'Botticelli and his School,' by G. N. Count Plunkett; 'Fra Angelico and his Art,' by the Rev. Langton Douglas; 'Frederic Lord Leighton,' an illustrated chronicle, by Ernest Rhys; 'Roman Art: Some of its Principles and their Application to Early Christian Painting,' by Franz Wickhoff; 'German Bookplates,' by Count zu Leiningen-Westerburg; 'The Beginnings of Poetry,' by Prof. Francis B. Gummere of Haverford College; 'William Shakspere: Poet, Dramatist, and Man,' by Hamilton W. Mabie; 'Studies and Appreciations,' by Prof. Lewis E. Gates of Harvard; 'The Clergy in American Life and Letters,' by the Rev. Daniel D. Addison; 'The Hoosier Writers,' by Meredith Nicholson; 'More Letters of Edward FitzGerald,' edited by W. Aldis Wright; 'Coventry Patmore, his Family and Correspondence,' by Basil Champney; 'Rulers of the South: Sicily, Calabria, and Malta,' by F. Marion Crawford; 'The Venetian Republic: Its Rise, its Growth, and its Fall, 421-1797,' by W. Carew Hazlitt; 'A History of Rome,' for high schools and academies, by George Willis Botsford of Harvard; 'South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780,' by Edward McCrady; 'Stage-Coach and Tavern Days,' by Mrs. Alice Morse Earle; 'Along French Byways,' by Clifton Johnson; 'Spanish Highways and Byways,' by Katharine Lee Bates; 'The Antarctic Regions,' with maps and illustrations, by Karl Fricker; 'The Peace Conference at The Hague, and its Bearings on International Law and Policy,' by Frederick W. Holls; a 'Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology,' in three volumes, edited by Prof. J. Mark Baldwin; 'The Crisis,' by Winston Churchill; and 'Richard Yea and Nay,' by Maurice Hewlett.

Brentano's catalogue of forthcoming works embraces 'The Idea of Tragedy in Ancient and Modern Drama,' by Prof. W. L. Courtney; 'Tales from Tennyson,' by the Rev. G. C. Allen, with photogravure illustrations; a new translation of Henri Mürger's 'Bohemian Life'; 'Impressions,' essays by Pierre Loti, with an introduction by Henry James; 'James VI. and I.: A Royal Rhetorician,' his treatise on Scottish Poesie, etc., edited by Robert S. Rait; 'Old London Taverns,' by Edward Callow; 'The Story of an Ocean Tramp,' by Capt. Charles Clark; 'The Mind of the Nation: A Study of Political Thought in the 19th Century,' by Marcus R. P. Dorman; and Erasmus's 'Colloquies,' in three volumes, and 'In Praise of Folly.'

'James Martineau: A Study and a Biography,' by the Rev. A. W. Jackson; a 'Life of Francis Parkman,' by Charles Haight Farnam; and an edition of Omar's 'Rubáiyát,' containing the versions of FitzGerald, Whinfield, and McCarthy, edited by Jessie B. Rittenhouse, are announced by Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Among the relatively popular works in preparation at the Clarendon Press are 'Celtic Folklore: Welsh and Manx,' by John Rhŷs; 'British Jurisdiction outside the United Kingdom,' by the late Sir Henry Jenkyns; 'Legislative Methods and Forms,' by Sir C. P. Ilbert; 'Studies in History and Jurisprudence,' by the Rt. Hon. James Bryce; 'English Etymologies,' by W. W. Skeat; 'An Historical Primer of French Phonetics,' by Margaret S. Brittain; 'The Civil and Criminal Procedure of Cicero's Time,' by A. H. J. Greenidge; and 'The Polyphonic Period of Music,' by H. E. Wooldridge.

Of hopeful origin is Dr. Edward Leigh Pell's 'The Bright Side of Humanity,' "the first serious attempt that has been made to present the distinguishing noble traits of all races," forthcoming from Richmond, Va., through the B. F. Johnson Publishing Co.

'Yawps and Other Things,' poems by William J. Lampton, is to be published by Henry Altemus Co., Philadelphia.

'The House of Commons,' by Sir Richard Temple (New York: M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels), is a small volume intended to give an idea of the English lower House as it exists to-day. The author was a member of Parliament from 1885 to 1895, and he offers some account of the House considered as a club; the precincts and buildings; life in Parliament; the manners and customs of the House; leading figures in Parliament, etc. Some of the information in the book is not to be found elsewhere, *e. g.*, that relating to the hours of Parliamentary sittings, "questions," and to the peculiar system of "cheering," organized and unorganized, which has grown up in the House

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of Commons and probably exists in no other Parliamentary body in the world.

'The Nicaragua Canal,' by William E. Simmons (Harpers), is an illustrated volume, treating not merely of the canal, but of the people of Nicaragua, and their country, government, and history. It is this latter part of the book which makes it valuable, the author having studied his subject on the spot. The mixture of the Spanish and Portuguese with the native races throughout Central and South America has produced at once a general type and local varieties. The Mexicans differ from the Brazilians, and the Venezuelans or Chilians from both, though, to the Anglo-Saxon eye, the specific differences are not at once apparent. The Nicaraguans, according to Mr. Simmons, are remarkable for their politeness, kindness, hospitality, good-nature, and joviality. These are traits, however, of Indians and half-breeds; the Spanish creoles are different. The half-breeds seem like a gentler and more amiable Spaniard—evidently an inferior race, specially fitted by divine Providence to be bullied and "assimilated" by their betters.

We had occasion to praise, on its first appearance eight years ago, Mr. Edward Q. Keasbey's novel treatise on 'The Law of Electric Wires in Streets and Highways,' which now enters its second edition, enlarged and revised (Chicago: Callaghan & Co.). This is a consideration of a purely modern branch of law, of which the most recent development has come from the multiplication of electric surface railroads. Mr. Keasbey was, we believe, the first writer to collect and classify the law and precedents on this subject; and his work continues the leading authority. The new edition pays special attention to the power to grant franchises, the nature and extent of municipal control of the use of streets for electric wires, and the condemnation of private rights.

Mr. John H. Ingham now gives us a text-book even more novel in one respect, that the subject he treats of is as old as the law itself. 'The Law of Animals' (Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson & Co.) in his hands becomes a serious and dignified consideration of the great mass of law relating to animal life that has been hitherto very much neglected. That the offspring of cattle belong to the owner of the dam, but the swans to the owners respectively of cock and hen because the marital fidelity of the male ennobled him above other beasts, that a dog "is entitled to one bite," and a few like legal curiosities remain in the memory of the average student. The announcement in court, "If your Honor pleases, this is a cow case," never fails to arouse an idle interest in the spectators; but we are here made aware for the first time of the immense interest modern law takes in animals. The statute against cruelty to them at once opens up a wide field to the imagination. Another may be guessed at from the revolution in transportation which has put the freighter in place of the drover. Few law books are in themselves entertaining. This has a real interest for the lay reader, and is capable of easy comprehension by any one, while being well arranged, well annotated, and well indexed for the practitioner.

'The Organization and Management of Business Corporations,' by Thomas Conyngton (New York: The Ronald Press), is intended by the author "as a handy work of reference for the lawyer and a manual of information for the non-professional man," especial attention being given to a comparison of the respective provisions of the laws of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and West Virginia. Such a book is in one way labor lost, for the great pains spent in the analysis are nullified at each legislative session. Otherwise this will be found suggestive in many ways, and not least of all to practising lawyers.

'The American Business Woman,' by John Howard Cromwell (Putnams), addresses itself entirely to women, in an endeavor to teach them in a serious but readable way how to handle bank accounts and to deal with real and personal property, giving cautious advice as to the general principles of investment. The author laments the ignorance among many women of an even elementary knowledge of these matters. Attentive perusal of the book could not fail to improve the mind and capacity of any woman who desired to learn.

'La Vie Judiciaire à New York,' by M. Émile Stocquart, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel à Bruxelles (Brussels: Alliance Typographique), is an address, in pamphlet form, delivered in that city after an eighteen months' sojourn in this country. An abounding good-will towards our bar should disarm criticism of the author's failure perfectly to understand our legal system or to summarize what is most noteworthy in it. His references to our Bar Associations are especially polite—doubtless affected by the recollection of the hospitality of the American Association, of which he and his associates were guests at Buffalo, where he was assured that Belgian banknotes would not pass current! The following observation, however, were it made by any one else, would seem ironical: "L'influence du Barreau sur le choix des juges est considérable. À fin d'empêcher la politique de se mêler de choses qui doivent lui rester étrangères, il est devenu d'usage de donner à la *Bar Association* presque un droit de présentation; elle dresse un liste, désigne ses candidats, et, chose plus importante, réussit à les faire nommer"!

'A Naval War Code,' prescribing the laws and usages of war at sea, has been compiled by Capt. C. H. Stockton, U. S. N., President of the Naval War College, approved by the President, and promulgated by the Secretary of the Navy. It is packed in twenty-three pages of open print, and is brought down to date, as is evidenced by art. 3, prohibiting the launching of projectiles or explosives from balloons for five years, in accordance with the Declaration at The Hague, this country assenting. Compression has perhaps been carried too far in the closing sentence: "This rule does not apply when at war with a non-contracting Power [which attempts such balloonery?]." Article 5 deals with the treatment of submarine telegraphic cables.

The *Studio* issues a special summer number, devoted to 'Modern British Water-Color Drawings,' with a slight text by A. L. Baldry, and numerous illustrations in black and white and in color. The excellence of the reproduction only accents the more sharply the essential lack of distinction of the originals, of which no one seems to strike any high or fine note. They show a good deal of ability of the sort common in magazine illustration, but little more, and on the whole their effect is that of a monotonous and depressing mediocrity.

'Through Africa,' the most noteworthy article in the *Geographical Journal* for August, is mainly an account by Mr. E. S. Grogan of the region just north of Lake Tanganyika, through which he passed on his way from the Cape to Cairo. It is interesting for both political and geological reasons: political, on account of the encroachments of the Germans on the Free State territory, their post on the south point of Lake Kivu, according to our traveller, being "at least forty miles over the treaty boundary." The geologic interest consists in the numerous evidences of a comparatively recent upheaval of the region, while "the old lake bed is rendered impassable by pits of fire; and huge jets of smoke, shooting up from all directions, bear witness to the extent of the volcanic activity." The last eruption was some five years ago, and so great that the lava-stream was fifteen miles in width and piled in places with huge blocks of lava and ash to a height of thirty feet, and so sudden that "whole herds of elephants were destroyed; I myself saw the bones of one that had been forced up to the top by the edge of the stream." In the plain to the north of the group of six volcanoes—two are active and two are so high that nearly every morning there was snow on them—owing to the porous nature of the ground "there is no water; yet in spite of this there is an enormous population, the necessary water being obtained by tapping the stems of the banana palms." The forests on the slopes of the volcanoes are so wildly luxuriant that an elephant could not be distinguished at a greater distance than six feet, making the hunting them not only extremely dangerous, but almost impracticable. On one occasion, when just entering the great Nile swamp, the prodigious number of elephants "formed a serious impediment to our march, as they refused to move out of the way. Nearly every morning we wasted an hour or two shouting and throwing stones at solitary old tuskers and herds of younger elephants." Among the inhabitants of the Kivu region was a tall race "with the long arms, pendant paunch, and short legs of the ape, pronouncedly microcephalous and prognathous." They are held in great contempt by the other natives, and are decidedly nearer the brute than the pigmies of the great forest.

Volume ii. of the Annals of the Lowell Observatory has recently been published. The first part is devoted to researches relating to the form, rotation, surface detail, and general phenomena of Jupiter and its satellites. The observations were made at Flagstaff, Arizona, in 1894, by William H. Pickering, who devised the methods of these special researches upon the Jovian system, and in 1895, by A. E. Douglas, who carried through the mathematical and analytical part of the investigations to definite results. They constitute the first long series of physical observations of Jupiter's satellites yet published. The latter portion of the volume contains a report of observations of Mars made in 1896, at Flagstaff, and in 1896-97 at Tacubaya, Mexico. It begins with an account of the polar caps, the most conspicuous and significant objects on the planet, and then presents the micrometric measures of diameters and positions of markings. Lists of the canals and oases seen during the opposition follow, and, final-

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ly, there are several chapters bearing upon the meteorological condition of the planet. The observers were Percival Lowell and A. E. Douglas, assisted by Miss W. L. Leonard and D. A. Drew. The volume is copiously illustrated, most of the plates being facsimiles of drawings by the different members of the staff, and is accompanied by a new map of Mars.

A large amount of what is known of the Resources of the Sea is to be credited to the reports of the Fishery Board for Scotland. The investigations and experiments instituted by this board have been of such character and such extent, and have been conducted in such a manner, as to demand the attention of fishery interests everywhere. And in addition to the discoveries and records of importance in direct connection with the fisheries, science has been enriched by many of the more technical contributions outcoming from the ordinary duties of the *Garland*, or other vessels under the Board's control. The Eighteenth Annual Report, for 1899, is divided into three, the General Report, the Report on Salmon Fisheries, and that on Scientific Investigations. The last is itself an octavo volume of 407 pages, with many illustrations, and is filled with accounts of the influences of trawling, of net and of line-fishing on the abundance of the fishes, with treatises on the parasites and on the fauna generally, and with notes on the life histories of various forms, on the currents, statistics, and other matters pertaining to the interests of the fisheries, the fishermen, and the consumers.

While English scholars have produced a practically perfect map of the cis-Jordan districts of Palestine, the Germans have now undertaken the same task for the territory east of that stream. For several years Dr. G. Schumacher, a civil engineer of Haifa, under the auspices of the German Palestine Society, has been making the necessary surveys, and in the last issue of the Society's *Zeitschrift* (vol. xxii, No. 4) is found the first sheet of what promises to be the classical chart of the trans-Jordan country. The scale is 1:152,000. This first sheet of the series bears the special title "Dschōlān und Westlicher Haurān," and covers both the historical and the present period. Its wealth of details is remarkable, but readily understood when we are told that the beginnings of the researches of which the full fruits are here given go back to the year 1885. An illustrated descriptive article by Schumacher accompanies the chart. Both map and article contain an abundance of new material.

The Strassburg *Post* has compiled complete statistics of the attendance of women at the universities of Germany. The total for the last winter semester was 664, and for the summer term now closing 618. This seeming decrease is owing entirely to restrictions enforced in Berlin, where the attendance of women at present is only 293, while during the preceding term it was 431. The total at the other universities is 325, while it was 258 in the winter. In Switzerland the total woman contingent is 937, and of these 555 are full-fledged candidates for degrees. The largest number, namely, 353, is furnished by Russia, followed by 65 from Switzerland, 53 from Germany, 25 from Bulgaria. Only 7 are from the United States. Switzerland has ventured upon a noteworthy innovation by permitting women docents. At the University of Geneva Miss A. Rodrigue recently acquired the right of delivering lectures in the natural-science faculty, and in the Academy of Neuenburg Mrs. M. Zebrowski has announced two courses of lectures for the next term in the literary department.

—*Scribner's* for September has an interesting "Personal Retrospect of James Russell Lowell," by W. D. Howells. To any one who knew Mr. Lowell, this portrait will bring him vividly to mind. It is drawn with all Mr. Howells's delicacy of literary touch, reinforced by a strong sentiment of friendship, and we may, perhaps, say veneration. The article is specially valuable as being written by one who did not sympathize with Lowell at all points. Mr. Howells, coming to Cambridge from that newer America of which Lowell liked to dream, but of which he really knew very little, judged him in his own way, and hence this paper is utterly different from anything that could have been written by a New England friend or neighbor. It is the tribute of a friend, and of a friend who felt all his greatness; but there is less "locality" in it than there could have been in any similar attempt by a New England admirer. Mr. Howells says in conclusion: "He did not, indeed, make one impression upon me, but a thousand impressions, which I should seek in vain to embody in a single presentment." This sketch is virtually the reflection of impressions of an intimate sort, so that a great part of Lowell's essential variety—inherent power, always showing itself in some new and unexpected form—is not made evident. Mr. Howells's interest is not in his friend as a public man—if it had been, we should not have had the present paper; but what he says might be supplemented and reinforced, if there were any one equal to the task, by some account of the manner in which Lowell seemed to tower above his fellows when he made some memorable appearances in public. If, for instance, he presided at a public dinner, what lingered in the memory was what he said, the witty way in which he called people up to speak, the completeness—possibly in the minds of some of the others, wishing also to cut a figure, too thoroughgoing—with which, through his wit and capacity, he dominated the whole affair. On one occasion, when he went before a Congressional committee to be examined as a witness on the subject of international copyright, it was amusing to see how all the functions of the court and jury gradually embodied themselves in the witness, so that everybody felt, when he had finished, that he not only had testified to the great distinction and entertainment of everybody present, but had also decided the cases. We have no doubt that other instances in plenty might be recollected; and when they had all been gathered together and compared with Mr. Howells's reminiscences, the total result would only fortify the statement, that he made upon those with whom he came into contact a thousand impressions, and that we shall not again "look upon his like."

—Prof. John Perry, in *Nature* of August 2, has opened a discussion which ought to prove important. His 'Calculus for Engineers' was a pretty radical departure in mathematical teaching. It was difficult to approve of teaching only such fragments of mathematics as the engineer could not possibly dispense with; but one must acknowledge that it was a work of thought, of something like power. Now, in a page and a half, he considers the general principles that ought to govern mathematical teaching, and then proceeds to draw up in a page of fine print a scheme of instruction headed "Practical Mathematics: Elementary Stage." He solicits criticism from three classes of persons: first, from those who think his method fit only for evening classes; second, from those who think it should be adopted in every school; third, "from other persons." We cannot disregard the summons in this third clause to testify concerning this universal interest. Let us say, then, that the destructive part of Prof. Perry's doctrine, vigorous as it is, is not a bit exaggerated. No other subject ever was, from the beginning of the world, so absurdly taught as mathematics in the old schools; and the new pedagogical methods have in this department been at their worst. In Professor Perry's constructive proposals, there are excellent features; but they relate to details into which we have no space to enter. He belongs to the generation of those who think that the final end of education is to enable students to make money, and who look upon pure science with some contempt, except so far as it may subserve that great aim of life. Such, at least, is the general impression his various writings have left upon us. In his last article, for instance, he says: "Those engineers who can most readily apply mathematics to engineering problems, almost invariably descend to the position of teachers and professors in schools and colleges." This may be taken as a statement of the obvious truth that those who delight in the exercise of intellectual powers more than in the business side of the profession with its rewards, attach themselves to positions where they can enjoy their preference. But the word "descend" applied to a passage from money-making to the cultivation of mathematics betrays Professor Perry's opinion about a fundamental question of ethics. Men of science of the old school will say that here is the worm at the root that threatens the decadence of the twentieth century.

—Still, the most elementary mathematics ought, no doubt, to be taught in a practical spirit, mainly. More pertinent, therefore, is another general objection, namely, that Professor Perry's scheme is a mere piece of tinkering, not professing to ground itself upon any thorough analysis of the evil it seeks to remedy, not by any means erected as an engineer like Professor Perry would construct a real suspension bridge, resorting to every light of science, but rather in the old no-method by which dark ages built that crazy structure that the very asses balked at, the *pons asinorum*. Broken up into educational junk, it would afford some valuable half-ideas and lesser fractions. We can only give a single example of what we mean. Professor Perry is quite right in protesting against the notion that logarithms should not be taught until their theory is first mastered. One might as well forbid people to take photographs until they perfectly understand the molecular actions involved. But the other half of this idea is, that you should never teach the theory of logarithms until interest has been excited by seeing what marvels they will accomplish; and, in general, you should try not to teach any theory, especially if it be one requiring a good deal of effort to comprehend, until the subject it explains has been, as far as may be, brought

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out of cloudland, so that there may be an intellectual incentive to seeking the why of it. This is particularly important all through mathematics. Not only is it permissible, as Professor Perry demands, not to keep the Pythagorean proposition a secret until it is proved, but it should be suggested and applied to measurements of some triangles in such a way as to create a doubt as to its exactitude. Then the demonstration will mean something.

—An interesting summary of the information regarding the northeasterly portions of the American continent which was obtainable in England at the end of the sixteenth century, is provided by the facsimiles of the more important English maps drawn between 1578 and 1600, which illustrate Mr. Miller Christy's 'The Silver Map of the World' (London: Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles, pp. 71 and 10 maps). Mr. Christy has written a very suggestive treatise on a silver medallion which appears to have been designed to commemorate Drake's circumnavigation of the globe, by the same hand that produced the beautiful map dedicated by "F. G." to Richard Hakluyt, and published in the latter's edition of Martyr's 'Decades,' issued in Paris in 1587. Mr. Christy finds a cartographic test in the representation of the discoveries made by Frobisher on the Labrador coast in 1576-78. Frobisher and the map-makers who worked under his immediate inspiration realized the actual relations of the various points of land which he encountered, and succeeded in rearranging the previously accepted cartography so as closely to approximate the real geography of Greenland, Iceland, and Labrador. A generation later, however, the cartographers began to find difficulty in distinguishing between what Frobisher had seen and what he had surmised. The result was confusion in the whole subject, which ended in the location on the maps of Frobisher's Straits in Greenland, making an island of the point of that peninsula. This cartographic error persisted, despite the explorers and the whalers, on maps drawn within the last forty years, and was not permanently done away with until the publication of Mr. C. F. Hall's discovery of the remains of Frobisher's settlement and arctic gold refinery, in the bay north of Hudson's Straits. In elucidating the origin of this error, Mr. Christy uses the evidence of the contemporary maps, of which the originals are available only in the larger libraries. Two of these maps are placed within the reach of students outside of London for the first time. He has secured a projection of the North Atlantic portion of the Molineux globe, which is sometimes mentioned in geographical discussions, but very rarely examined, and he also reproduces an extremely interesting working sea-chart drawn by William Borough for the use of Frobisher in 1576, which had not before been known.

—Of more than ordinary "presence," in its large-folio dress, and of content to justify so expensive setting—which includes fifty-five large full-page illustrations from Rinehart's admirable (if rather "galleried") Indian photographs—'The Indians of To-day,' by George Bird Grinnell (Stone), is a worthy contribution to our top-small catalogue of *Indiana;* and, in its due subdivision, a large contribution. It is not, indeed, "scientific," in the severe sense. It harbors more inexactitudes than ethnology, strictly applied, could excuse; and its pitch is not critical, but soberly "popular." But, unlike much that is "popular," it—deserves to be. Its whole point of view is from that height of tolerance taught not by "mere learning," but only by knowledge—knowledge, not alone from intelligent reading, but from a personal experience few modern writers upon the American aborigine have equalled and still fewer have surpassed. Written straightforwardly and unaffectedly, from broad comprehension and no mean insight, this presentment is most readily classified as a "common-sense, matter-of-fact" view of the surviving Indian. The only structural criticism to be made is that the writer's deep familiarities are with the nomad Plains Indians; as to the sedentary (and nomad) tribes of the Southwest, his equipment is rather palpably hearsay evidence, and not always from the most authoritative witnesses. If, "when the white men first set foot in America they found it inhabited by any people who were absolutely primitive," that was not the character of its aboriginal population on the average. Nor is it at all true that "all used movable tents or lodges." An overwhelming majority of the natives in America did not use any such devices, and even in what is now United States a very large population did not. There were hundreds of ancient "cities" here, stone-built, castellated, many-storied, so long abandoned that they were a mystery even in the folk-lore that was vital when Columbus was born; and hundreds of others still occupied. But, for these superficial flaws, and too much acceptance of the Southwestern tribes from the reports of agents neither scientific nor acquainted, Mr. Grinnell largely atones by a generic comprehension of Indians anywhere. Nothing could be more quiet or more true than his arraignment of our "Indian system" in general, and particularly of the great print-factory schools, remote from home, where Indian children are spoiled as Indians and not, of course, converted into whites—the same philanthropic, stupid, far-reaching tragedy of which Zitkala-Sa has so naïvely yet so poignantly drawn a simple personal outline.

—With parts 28-32 the important 'Dictionnaire Général de la Langue Française' of MM. Hatzfeld, Darmesteter, and Thomas (Paris: Ch. Delagrave) comes to an end. It makes two large octavo volumes of 2,272 double-column pages, besides introductory matter of 28 pages, and a supplementary Treatise on the Formation of the French Language in 289 pages. As is well known, M. Darmesteter died early in the course of publication, but his colleagues have maintained the high authority of the work, which has been a boon to the editors of the Oxford English Dictionary. A severe compression has been exercised, but the Dictionary abounds in illustrative quotations, dated and located with particularity, the collection of the "Grands Écrivains" being as a rule referred to when the author cited is found in it. The pronunciation is indicated, and the etymologies in brief, with little or no discussion, though this is the scholarly feature *par excellence.* To the admirable Treatise we may return hereafter. We shall here only direct attention to it for the sake of some convenient lists (sometimes exhaustive) of words derived from Latin, Greek, Gaulish, English, Germanic, etc., etc., and of the principal adverbs, prepositions, and interjections; for the detailed examination of affixes and prefixes; for the history of pronunciation, etc. The English list just mentioned is confined to words which appear to have been definitively naturalized in France; the editors regretting that their countrymen's love of novelty has not caused them always to stand out sufficiently. It begins with *abolitioniste* and ends with *yacht,* while intermediate are *ballast, banknote, bifteck* and *rosbif, boston, boxer* (v.), *cab, club, cold-cream, confort, drawback, gentleman, hourra, jockey, jury, lunch, macadam, meeting, pamphlet, pouding, reporter* (s.), *revolver, schooner, snob, speech, sport, steeple-chase, tunnel, verdict, vote,* and other forms more or less calculated to make the French Quintilian stare and gasp. But they form a curious politico-sociological chapter. "Job" is not in this list, though the French still have the thing if not the name, as one of their statesmen lamented.

—*Yacht* occurs in Part 29 (which contains, by the way, all of W and X, filling but a third of a page each, and Y, half a page; while U, in Part 28, owing to the fact of our prolific negative un- being unknown to French, needs but six pages). The pronunciation is far from established, with a choice between "hyakt," "hyak," and the English "hyot." *Tramway* has its pronunciation unaltered, and this may partly account for its admission by the Academy as early as 1878 along with *tomahawk* (pronounced as in English but without the aspirate), which, nevertheless, figured in Chateaubriand's 'Atala,' and the indispensable *truisme.* The same year witnessed the tardy recognition of *vendetta* from the Italian. On the whole, the English borrowings are but little modified or assimilated in spelling—not more than the German *Vermut* in *vermout* or *Wiederkomm* in *vidrecome;* less than the Dutch *wimbelkin* in *vilbrequin.* By the dropping of the hyphen, *coaltar* becomes, in a French list, almost unrecognizable. Five-sixths of the substantives are masculine, and those which are feminine would seldom fail of being distinguished by one familiar with French rules of gender. From the Slav a very small group of vocables has been taken over, and we may write *tsar, tzar,* or *czar, ukase* or *oukase. Veto,* from the Latin, is pronounced as if the *e* had the acute accent. *Vif-argent* sounds the *f* like *f* or like *v.* In *vide-bouteille* the first word becomes dissyllabic in verse, as happens in other like instances. Numerous compounds of this sort occur in the parts before us. Those beginning with *tire* (from the verb *tirer*), which go back as far as 1549, are still being multiplied, whereas the *traine* series is quite obsolete and uncreative. In conclusion, we are glad to record the fact that this Dictionary has, in addition to the Grand Prix Jean Reynaud, of 10,000 francs, awarded by the Institut, just received the Grand Prix of the present Exposition.

RECENT POETRY.

It is possible that the best memorial of what is called "Home Week" in our older States may turn out to be in volumes of dialect poetry which will preserve, better than any other monument, the traditions of the founders. Many such attempts will doubtless fail; they will be as monotonous as Bret Harte, or as bewildering as Kipling when he picks up phrases from all parts of the United States and mingles them all in the

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dialect of his 'Captains Courageous.' It is hard even for a modest and accurate man to write dialect without affectation; and, moreover, mere dialect soon palls or coarsens. It cannot be said that Mr. Holman F. Day, in his 'Up in Maine' (Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.), has wholly escaped these ills, but it is only fair to say that he has achieved unusual success in his effort to meet the pilgrims of "Old Home Week" and give them a taste of the vernacular. It is true that he awakens distrust at the outset by his title 'Up in Maine,' for if Maine is not "*Down* East," what becomes of the traditions of the fathers? It is true, also, that the preface of the Hon. C. E. Littlefield is so forced and labored as to make the reader wonder if this be the orator who took Congress by storm. But the lyrics themselves are so fresh, so vigorous, and so full of manly feeling that they sweep away all criticism; and the most commonplace things in the farmer's life take hold upon the human heart when the poet sings this winter song (p. 35):

THE STOCK IN THE TIE-UP.

I'm workin' this week in the wood-lot; a hearty old job, you can bet;
I finish my chores with a larntern, and marm has the table all set
By the time I get in with the milkin'; and after I wash at the sink,
And marm sets a saucer o' strainin's for the cat and the kittens to drink,
Your uncle is ready for supper, with an appetite whet to an edge
That'll cut like a bush-scythe in swale-grass, and couldn't be dulled on a ledge.
And marm, she slats open the oven, and pulls out a heapin' full tin
Of the rippin'est cream-tartar biskit a man ever pushed at his chin.
We pile some more wood on the fire, and open the damper full blare,
And pull up and pitch into supper—and comfort—and taste good—wal, there!
And the wind swooshes over the chimbley, and scrapes at the shingles cross-grain,
But good double winders and bankin' are mighty good friends here in Maine.
I look 'crost the table to mother, and marm she looks over at me,
And passes another hot biskit and says, "Won't you have some more tea?"
And while I am stirrin' the sugar, I relish the sound of the storm.
For, thank the good Lord, we are cosey and the stock in the tie-up is warm.

I tell ye, the song o' the fire and the chirruping hiss o' the tea,
The roar of the wind in the chimbley, they sound dreadful cheerful to me.
But they'd harrer me, plague me, and fret me, unless as I set here I knew
That the critters are munchin' their fodder and bedded and comf'table, too.
These biskits are light as a feather, but, boy, they'd be heavier'n lead
If I thought that my hosses was shiv'rin', if I thought that my cattle warn't fed.
There's men in the neighborhood 'round me who pray som'w'at louder than me.
They wear better clothes, sir, on Sunday—chip in for the heathen Chinee,
But the cracks in the sides o' their tie-ups are wide as the door o' their pew,
And the winter comes in there a-howlin' with the sleet and the snow peltin' through.
Step in there, sir, ary a mornin' and look at their critters! 'Twould seem
As if they were bilers or engines, and all o' them chock full o' steam.
I've got an old-fashioned religion that calkilates Sundays for rest,
But if there warn't time, sir, on week days to batten a tie-up, I'm blest
I'd use up a Sunday or such-like, and let the durned heathen folks go
While I fastened some boards on the lintel to keep out the frost and the snow.
I'd stand all the frowns of the parson before I'd have courage to face
The dumb holler eyes o' the critters hooked up in a frosty old place.
And I'll bet ye that in the Hereafter the men who have stayed on their knees
And let some poor, fuzzy old cattle stand out in a tie-up and freeze,
Will find that the heat o' the Hot Place is keyed to an extra degree
For the men who forgot to consider that critters have feelin's same's we.

But the whole vigor of the strain does not come until the poet arrives in the wilderness, sings of "Drive, Camp, and Wangan," and celebrates that carnival of strength and daring which awaits the gangs of loggers in the Maine woods. It is the "head of a drive" who himself sings, who gives you words not to be found in the dictionary—such as "wangan," "peavy," "cant-dog"—and launches you upon adventures which need no Kipling to tell their tale: the "Rear o' the Drive," for instance (p. 142).

It is a curious fact that whereas, a year or so ago, the poets were all singing the praises of the Spanish war, there now appear on our table no less than five volumes of verse to urge strenuously the side of peace, and not one on the other side. First comes 'Liberty Poems, inspired by the Crisis of 1898-1900' (Boston: West), full of stirring lays against war by Henry Labouchere and Richard Le Gallienne in England, with William Lloyd Garrison, Ernest Crosby, John W. Chadwick, Hezekiah Butterworth, Edward Robeson Taylor, and many others in this country. Such a volume always shows great variety of excellence, with some inevitable mediocrity, as indeed does any miscellaneous collection; but it well preserves for future readers the wholesome reaction from a warlike period. Then come two volumes equally sincere, but of less average poetic ability, the one, "Advent of Empire," by the well-known labor reformer, Morrison I. Swift (Los Angeles: Ronbrooke Press), while the other is 'Chants for the Boers' by Joaquin Miller (San Francisco: Whittaker & Ray Co.). It is to be noticed that both these volumes are from the Pacific Coast, usually represented as the most warlike region of our country, and that the latter comes from an author whose first laurels were won in England, and who has always retained warm relations with his friends made there.

Still another Anti-Imperialistic volume is 'America, and Other Poems,' by Bernard Shadwell (Chicago: Donnelley). So eager is this writer to plant his moral that he puts the title-poem even on the title-page:

AMERICA.

A refuge for the oppressed. Now, God be praised,
Here they may live at peace. By her just laws
All men are free and equal. No more wars
For greed of gold or land. No standard raised
Driving armed hordes, by bloody fever crazed,
To deeds which, calm and sane, the mind abhors,
Sending their souls, in an unrighteous cause,
Naked before God's judgment seat, amazed.

Such was this country; but within the hour,
False creed of conquest luring her to ill,
She is become an armed, imperial power,
Crushing a weaker people to her will.
Let freedom's banner, then, to earth be hurled,
And raise the despot's flag of the grim Old World.

But England takes her share in the condemnation, and this is Mr. Shadwell's "Marching Song, on the Road to Kimberley" (p. 74):

We are marching to relieve you,
Cecil Rhodes,
Honor will not let us leave you,
Cecil Rhodes,
Seven thousand men in khaki—
Gunners, horse, and foot—but, hark ye,
Do you know the price we're paying,
Cecil Rhodes, Cecil Rhodes?
All the lives and all the treasure,
Cecil Rhodes?

Do you hear the rifles calling,
Cecil Rhodes?
Brave and honest men are falling,
Cecil Rhodes.
Bursting shell and shrapnel flying
Strew the earth with dead and dying.
Do you think that you are worth it,
Cecil Rhodes, Cecil Rhodes?
Is their blood upon your conscience,
Cecil Rhodes?

With these various Anti-Imperialistic poets may also be classed the late Mrs. Hilda Johnson Wise, whose fine face looks from the frontispiece of 'The Optimist, and Other Verses' (privately printed), with the affix, "Obiit December 13th, 1899." She thus deals with the pending questions of Expansion:

BALLADE OF EXPANSION, 1899.

Time was he sang the British Brute,
The ruthless lion's grasping greed,
The European Law of Loot,
The despot's devastating deed;
But now he sings the heavenly creed
Of saintly sword and friendly fist;
He loves you though he makes you bleed—
The Ethical Expansionist!

He loves you, Heathen! Though his foot
May kick you like a worthless weed
From that wild field where you have root,
And scatter to the winds your seed.
He's just the government you need;
If you object, why, he'll insist,
And on your protest "draw a bead,"
The Ethical Expansionist.

ENVOI.

Heathen! You must, you shall be freed;
It's really useless to resist;
To save your life you'd better heed
The Ethical Expansionist!

Mr. Robert Loveman's little 'Book of Verses' (Philadelphia: Lippincott) is by an author who earned from critics, by a previous volume, the perilous title of a "carver of cameos." The title is perilous, because it tempts an author to imagine every stone a cameo, and to feel that he is sure of fame in inverse ratio to the quantity he gives the public. Books of proverbs are not necessarily wiser than books of psalms; and books of gospel may be better than either. On the whole, Mr. Loveman has borne well the test of the cameo-carver, and if his little gems are rarely of great price, they are seldom worthless, though sometimes trivial. He is, perhaps, at his best, because simplest, in writing for children; and he does not altogether fail of impressiveness when he strikes a bold and deep note, as in this (p. 38):

THE SECRET.

Of one great secret Omar knew
Little as I, as much as you;
And Shakespeare's soul and Milton's brain
Perplexed paused at death's domain.

Dear God, who gave us thought and breadth,
Divulge the mystery of death!
What suns shall light, what waters lave
The mystic shores beyond the grave.

Mr. Loveman furthermore reveals one of his sources of example in a tribute to Emily Dickinson (p. 32):

PROCLAMATION.

Robin in the red cravat,
When winter days are done,
A memorial meeting to
Emily Dickinson.

The humming-bird and butterfly
Will tell of her and weep,
But she can never heed them,
"Being just asleep."

Yet, after all, the young poet who seeks condensation is on the safer path. Leigh Gordon Gittner, for instance, in 'The Path of Dreams' (Chicago: Revell), is safe when she touches briefly, in a single verse, the perpetual problem of the unexplained kinship between flowers and the butterflies which haunt them (p. 92):

BUTTERFLIES.

As if a bed of bloom had taken wing—
Bright marigold, nasturtiums, zinnias gay—
They breast the breeze, or, lightly poising, cling
To other flowers not animate as they.

But when she deals with subjects more amply, she at once finds room for florid

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phrases and false notes, as with "In the Dark Forest" (p. 93):

IN THE DARK FOREST.

The long gray twilight falls and deeper glooms
  Close round the graying wood that dimmer grows
As dies the Day's last yearning tint of rose,
  And Dusk spins shadows on her eldritch looms.
The black bat flits, the eerie white moth flies—
  Wan ghost of yesterday's bright butterfly—
The dusking forest pools uplooking lie
  Like graveless dead men's staring, sightless eyes.

And so on, through three more verses, in a bewilderment of things most remote from one another—hylas and crickets, cuckoos and whippoorwills and nightingales, with much of "ambient air" and "ghoulish laughter." Nothing but extreme youth can excuse such rhythmic desolation and despair; and luckily the pretty countenance of the author in the frontispiece shows that she may avail herself, in some degree, of that justification.

The latest of Dr. Weir Mitchell's many thin volumes, 'The Wager, and Other Poems' (The Century Co.), differs from some of its predecessors as being thin in substance as well as in size. The title-poem has by no means the vigor of some of the author's preceding dramatic sketches, and there is an unmistakable tendency to weakness and wordiness in such poems as "The Eve of Battle" (p. 35), where a cavalier of Prince Rupert's day unfolds his emotions in fourteen solid verses to the lady of his love, ere putting spurs to his horse. The best poem in the book is unquestionably the last and the briefest, where the author speaks unmistakably from his own heart:

EVENING.

I know the night is near at hand,
  The mists lie low on hill and bay,
The autumn sheaves are dewless, dry;
  But I have had the day.

Yes, I have had, dear Lord, the day;
  When at thy call I have the night,
Brief be the twilight as I pass
  From light to dark, from dark to light.

Another author of talent, who is also in danger of printing too much—the peril which too surely awaits popular favorites—is the Rev. Henry van Dyke. His new book, 'The Toiling of Felix, and Other Poems' (Scribners), would hardly have come from any one whose popularity was not secured in advance, with a public only too ready to welcome. The title-poem is one of those sermons which disappoint us because the text is so much better than the discourse; and much the same might be said of this little dramatic interlude (p. 69):

A BIT OF GOOD LUCK.

(May 4th, 1898.—To-day, fishing down the Swiftwater, I found Joseph Jefferson on a big rock in the middle of the brook, casting the fly for trout. He said he had fished this very stream three-and-forty years ago.—Leaf from my diary.)

We met on Nature's stage,
  And May had set the scene,
With bishop-caps standing in delicate ranks,
And violets blossoming over the banks,
  While the brook ran full between.

The waters rang your call,
  With frolicsome waves a-twinkle,
They'd known you as boy, and they knew you as man,
And every wave, as it merrily ran,
  Cried, "Enter Rip Van Winkle!"

Some impression of the volume called 'Philo-Sophia,' by Anita Trueman (Alliance Publishing Company), may perhaps be given by saying that it consists largely of a poem in blank verse entitled "Aceon: A Tale of the Soul's Experiences," and that it contains a number of smaller pieces of verse, in one of which the author addresses Mr. Ralph Waldo Trine as "a mighty voice," and in another appeals to Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox as "O Queen of Poesy and Song!"

Why is it that, after all which the English or American poet can write, in this generation, the breath of the Celtic verse still comes in with unequalled charm? The grace, the humor, the tenderness, the lightness of heart which pervade it are all gifts on which one can count almost with certainty; and nothing else is written, on either side of the Atlantic, except at rare intervals by the little circle of Canadian poets, which even hints at the same aroma. Open, for instance, the 'Songs of the Glens of Antrim,' by Moira O'Neill (Macmillan), and you open the window on a spring dawn and the scent of the new mown hay, as in this (p. 4):

CORRYMEELA.

Over here in England I'm helpin' wi' the hay,
  An' I wisht I was in Ireland the livelong day;
Weary on the English hay, an' sorra take the wheat!
  Och, Corrymeela, an' the blue sky over it.

There's a deep dumb river flowin' by beyont the heavy trees,
  This livin' air is moithered wi' the bummin' o' the bees;
I wisht I'd hear the Claddagh burn go runnin' through the heat
  Past Corrymeela, wi' the blue sky over it.

The people that's in England is richer nor the Jews,
  There's not the smallest young gossoon but thravels in his shoes!
I'd give the pipe between me teeth to see a barefut child,
  Och! Corrymeela an' the low south wind.

. . . . . .

The puff o' smoke from one ould roof before an English town!
  For a shaugh wid Andy Feelan here I'd give a silver crown,
For a curl o' hair like Mollie's ye'll ask the like in vain,
  Sweet Corrymeela, an' the same soft rain.

But perhaps the gem in the whole book is this exquisite bit of legendary ritual which we have never before seen recorded, and which might, perhaps, have disappeared unsung had not Moira O'Neill embalmed it in verse (p. 46):

GRACE FOR LIGHT.

When we were little children we had a quare wee house
  Away up in the heather by the head o' Brabla burn;
The hares we'd see them scootin', and we'd hear the crowin' grouse,
  And when we'd all be in at night ye'd not get room to turn.

The youngest two She'd put to bed, their faces to the wall,
  An' the lave of us could sit aroun', just anywhere we might;
Herself 'ud take the rush-dip an' light it for us all,
  An' "God be thanked," she would say; "now we have a light."

Then we be to quet the laughin' an' pushin' on the floor,
  An' think on One who called us to come and be forgiven;
Himself 'ud put his pipe down, an' say the good word more,
  "May the Lamb o' God lead us all to the Light of Heaven!"

There's a wheen things that used to be an' now has had their day,
  The nine Glens of Antrim can show ye many a sight;
But not the quare wee house where we lived up Brabla way,
  Nor a child in all the nine glens that knows the grace for light.

We step, of course, into the upper air of literature when we approach the sonnets of Michelangelo; and Mr. Newell approaches them with an elevation of aim and an earnestness almost disarming criticism. In his 'Sonnets and Madrigals of Michelangelo Buonarroti, Rendered into English Verse' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), he gives us not only the versions but the originals—a gift to be especially valued when we remember that all versions before 1863 were made from a text practically rewritten by the poet's grandnephew, so that the versions of Taylor and of Harford—which the readers of the last generation will remember as giving them their first view of the great sculptor as a poet—are now practically valueless; and even the five imitations of the sonnets by Wordsworth now find their value impaired. It was the English critic Symonds who first followed the correct texts as published by Guasti; but Mr. Newell, in his notes, has frankly pointed out that large element of whim in Mr. Symonds's work as a critic which made his rendering of Michelangelo somewhat prosaic, although sincere and honest. It is rather fortunate for translators that the sculptor makes no such demand on them in the way of mere melody as Petrarch does, and even Mr. Newell often buys his faithful presentation of the thought at the expense of a certain ruggedness. He does not even impose on himself the task now commonly demanded of the translators of Italian sonnets, that their regular sequence of rhymes should be closely followed; out of his first twenty only three accept this obligation—the sixth, thirteenth, and eighteenth—while two of them, the tenth and twelfth, offer alternate rhymes with a closing couplet, and are, in short, Shaksperian and not Italian in form. This is to be especially noticed in view of the fact that he has made his own choice among the sonnets, and might therefore have confined himself to those which he found strictly translatable. That he thus failed so often, judged by a merely technical standard, was probably due not to any negligence—for every page bears witness to his intentional fidelity—but to a want of sufficient faith in the resources of the English language. If anything has been shown in practice, it is that a patient English translator, with a good ear, can unlock all the mysteries of an Italian sonnet and yet accept the required sequence of the rhymes.

Mr. Newell has, for this reason, we should say, achieved his greatest successes in dealing with the madrigals of his poet, where a greater latitude is permitted to the translator, because of the lyric form. Perhaps the best of all his versions is in that magnificent song, "worthy of the greatest of lyric poets" (p. 96), in which the artist seemed to "forecast the conclusions of scientific inquiry," and finds in Nature a power which labors through long years as the sculptor does, to incarnate a certain type. The translator also does high justice to the poem, although we should be inclined to doubt whether in the closing line,

"O'l fin dell' universo, o 'l gran diletto,"

the concluding word did not refer rather to the world's joy than to that of the human lover. Be this as it may, the version is not unworthy the fine original (p. 37):

"Year after year, essay beyond essay
Seeking, the lessoned maker doth arrive
At the idea, he leaveth aye alive
In alpine marble, though his life be flown;
For only in the twilight of his day
He reacheth what is noble and his own.
Thus Nature, long astray
From age to age, from face to fairer face,
Hath finally achieved thy perfect grace,
When she herself is old and near her end.
Therein I find to dwell
A fear that with thy loveliness doth blend
And my desire toward passion strange compel;
I cannot think or tell
If sweet or painful be thy beauty bright,
The world's conclusion, or my love-delight."

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Studies in John the Scot (Erigena): A Philosopher of the Dark Ages. By Alice Gardner. Henry Frowde. 1900. 16mo, pp. xii, 145.

An American scholar, writing for a small cyclopædia, thought it sufficient to describe Scotus as a "translator and author at the court of Charles the Bald." Could any good thing come out of the ninth century? Why inquire too curiously as to what any one had to say at a period when the few who tried to think could exercise their wits only upon high themes which they did not understand, and the finest spirits were dimly groping toward purer conceptions of what everybody professed to regard as most important? Yet a dark age may enjoy some glimmerings of light, and Erigena is supposed to have had as much light as any one had then. A new country, a new science, a coming civilization, need pioneers; such was John the Irishman, working so far ahead of his contemporaries that they knew not what to make of him.

Nor are modern critics always agreed as to his place, though his repute has grown. One poetic theory makes him a personage almost beyond human limitations, a splendid skeptic, who "sat as God, holding no form of creed, but contemplating all." Maurice calls him "one of the acutest metaphysicians of any century." Miss Gardner, with careful moderation, sums him up as "a devout agnostic, an eclectic philosopher, a recipient of the influences of the past, who, in many ways, anticipated the most fruitful ideas of the present age." The term agnostic, as we understand it, seems hardly justified. John's devoutness is as obvious as his independence; he quotes Scripture frequently, but always puts his own interpretation on it; his ideas are his own and nobody's else, and he seems satisfied with them, though he knows too much to push them too far. He has the eminently unmediæval idea of notional truth; it is useless to inquire, in supermundane matters, what absolutely is or is not, but proper to ask what we may most suitably think (since we must hold some opinion) on the subject—"not how things are either eternal or created, but for what reason they may be called both created and eternal."

He was out of touch with his age not only by the superior depth and breadth of his mind, but by its strongly Greek bias; without that, he could hardly have been a metaphysician. He was a transcendentalist and a mystic; and their mental processes are not always easy to follow. He had a "natural tendency to speculative thought, and the loose interpretation of dogma which naturally accompanied it, with a disposition to soar after ideals rather than to lay down laws." He held "that what we call evil is merely a privation of good, and has no positive existence." He thought that beasts have souls—here, in Miss Gardner's words, is a point for the S. P. C. A.—and "some measure of participation in the divine life, which they cannot eternally lose; and that the contrary opinion has only been preached as a warning to men prone to degrade themselves and become like the beasts that perish." "He possessed the energy of mind to think out a spiritual theory of the universe in a grossly materialistic age," and regarded "the preference of the material to the spiritual as being at the root of all mischief." Here is a passage of his (not cited by Miss Gardner), which must be read in the light of Spinoza's famous saying about knowing Christ after the flesh and in the spirit: "Nothing else is to be desired except the joy which comes from truth; and nothing else is to be shunned except His absence, the sole cause of eternal sorrow. Take from me Christ, no good will remain to me, and all torments affright me. The loss and absence of Christ is the torment of the whole rational creation; nor do I think there is any other." Such is his much-talked-of pantheism.

One wishes that so original a mind could have had a better teacher than the pseudo-Dionysius, whose works formed his "chief spiritual and intellectual diet." This Greek of the fourth or fifth century was on the right side, but his arguments—as in the startling passage on the non-materiality of Deity—are apt to be chiefly rhetorical: "He is neither soul nor mind. He has neither imagination nor opinion, nor word nor thought. . . . He is not skill, nor is He truth, nor dominion, nor wisdom. . . . He is neither darkness nor light, neither error nor truth"; and so on. More important than John's translation of Dionysius are his own writings, especially 'De Divisione Naturæ,' which was condemned by the Pope in 1225. His treatise against Gottschalk caused a small earthquake. (Maurice, in his 'Mediæval Philosophy,' p. 56-79, has an analysis of this). Prudentius of Troyes found 77 heresies in it, but was distanced by a writer of Lyons who raised the number to 106. Besides this predestinarian controversy, John took part in that concerning the sacraments, but if he wrote a tractate on this subject it has perished. Miss Gardner reasonably thinks that he ought not to have entered into these wordy wars; people could not understand him, and he, as an abstract philosopher, was in a false position when defending one side, even that of comparative rationality, against relative or absolute foolishness.

It is a pity that we know so little personally about this sturdy thinker. He was born in Ireland, probably after 800, and educated there; he went to France about 847, and till 872 lived at the court, esteemed by the King, and doing more or less teaching. His enemies, including Pope Nicholas I., strove to have him displaced, feeling in a general way that he was a dangerous man and liable to give his pupils new ideas, than which nothing could be worse; but the King seems to have stood by him, thereby atoning for many sins. We need not believe too firmly in the joke about sot and Scot and the table between—though on this John's fame in some quarters seems to be largely based; nor in the legend that he went to England when old, and was murdered by his scholars with their pens at Malmesbury. But after his patron's death (in 877) he must have been comparatively friendless and unprotected; he held no benefice or definite post, and his name was a synonym for heresy. A few centuries later he might have been burned with his books. As it was, the evening of his life can hardly have been serene, and nobody, it seems, had sense enough to note his death-date.

His greatness, as Miss Gardner says and shows, lay in this, that he was a spiritualizer as against the materialists and traditionalists of his time, a free-thinker as against the "musty schoolmen" who followed him; a soldier of the Lord and of liberty, standing alone for principles which nobody but himself apprehended, and which it was left for far-distant ages to develop and popularize. As such he claims our respectful remembrance. Here, in a momentous sentence, is the root of the matter: "Authority proceeds from right reason, not reason from authority. Rightful authority seems to me nothing else than truth discovered by the power of reason, and committed to writing." And here is a sufficiently modern sentiment: "Let each one make the most of his own views, until that light shall come which turns into darkness the light of those who deal falsely in wisdom, and turns to light the darkness of those who discern things rightly."

On the Theory and Practice of Art-Enamelling upon Metals. By Henry Cunynghame, M.A., of the Home Department, with illustrations. Westminster: Archibald Constable & Co. 1899. Pp. xvi, 136.

The author of this book is announced on the title-page as being in an employ not exactly identified with artistic manufacture, and one is sorry for this apparent classing of him among outsiders. The book itself reads as if it had been written by one who knew much of the practical side of the art. Whatever the words quoted may signify, they do not seem to point to the position of a master-workman, which is what the preface and introduction and the phrasing of the book itself would lead one to think the writer. The preface contains a plea, all the more touching and serious because of its brevity, for the fast diminishing number of artist workmen who have been accustomed to work for themselves, in their own lodgings, and with some independence of method and design. He thinks that there are many such in Paris even yet, but that in London there are few who work in any way "out of the common." The introduction, thirty-three pages long, contains a very interesting historical sketch of enamelling upon metal, and a rather careful statement of the differences between enamelling in the proper sense and those modern processes which go by the name of enamelling, but with obvious misuse of the term.

If one expects to find uniform accuracy in such a chapter, he will generally be disappointed; and accordingly it is impossible to admit the statement on page 2 that enamelling will not adhere to brass, which indeed is contradicted by a statement on page 10; and yet this contradiction and this error are rather apparent than real, and it appears that the writer was thinking first of one process and then of another when these statements were written down. It is, of course, an error to say that the pointed arch was invented in the twelfth century, for it had been known long before, and was in no sense created by the first Gothic architects. It is also hardly within the author's scope to dwell, as he does, upon the "didactic character of mediæval sacred art," as on page 14; and the discussion on page 23 of the lack of interest for the ordinary mind of classic or pseudo-classic subjects is probably contradicted by historical evidence. The writer evidently understands that splendor of color and beautiful composition in line and in color-masses are what artists in enamelling are seeking; but in his capacity as an English writer for general reading he is unable to maintain that too boldly, and thinks it essential to deal with the "sub-

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ject" in its literary or its moral and religious aspect. These comments apart, the useful criticism and description contained in this introduction are really surprising in amount and in quality. It is incomplete only in the sense that it is brief, and any person interested in the subject should read this chapter with care, and more than once. It is, however, to be regretted that it is only of European art that our writer treats, and that the two final paragraphs of his introduction, devoted to Japanese and Chinese enamels, are as misleading as possible, both in fact and in critical tone.

The rest of the book is divided into chapters on the choice of a style; on Limoges enamels and their make; on cloisonné enamels, and imitation gems; and on the practical making of the enamel colors themselves. Although the writer says that he hardly expects enamellers to make their own colors, he evidently thinks that they had better do so if they want to be well treated.

The English Income Tax. With Special Reference to Administration and Method of Assessment. By Joseph A. Hill, Ph.D. Published for the American Economic Association by the Macmillan Company, New York. (Economic Studies, Vol. IV., No. 4-5.)

Considering the importance of the English income tax, both as a source of revenue and as an adjustable means of effecting a balance of income and expenditure in the annual budget, one might expect to find comprehensive treatises upon its establishment, administration, and method of assessment, written by English economists familiar with its practical working; but no such treatises have been written, and it has been left for an American to work over the excellent material buried in parliamentary documents, in reports of commissions, and in the annual budget speeches and debates extending over a period of more than half a century. This work is thoroughly well done by Dr. Joseph A. Hill. It may be observed, in passing, that the indifference of English economists itself bears witness to the satisfactory character of the tax and to general efficiency in its administration in that country.

Dr. Hill devotes a brief introductory chapter to an historical account of the tax, and to a consideration of some of the general reasons for its survival as a fiscal resource. A tax on income was levied under Pitt, at the end of the last century (1798), and assumed its present form early in this century (1803). As a war tax, it continued to be levied until the end of the Napoleonic wars, when it was discontinued, to be revived by Sir Robert Peel, in 1842, "partly to provide for a deficit in the budget, and partly to enable him to make certain reductions and reforms in the complicated system of protective import duties." In spite of "complaint on the part of taxpayers and adverse criticism by statesmen, politicians, and writers on finance," and in spite of efforts on the part of the early Chancellors to avoid continuing the tax, it has been renewed from year to year for more than fifty years, the rate being adjusted to current needs; and it is to-day, "although still, in form, a temporary tax, requiring for its continuance an annual renewal by act of Parliament, in all probability as firmly established and as permanent as any part of the revenue system." The tax yielded approximately $90,000,000 in the year 1898-99, and Dr. Hill is led to observe, regarding it, that, "besides constituting an important part of the permanent or ordinary revenues, the tax has repeatedly proved to be a valuable resource for an emergency; through its instrumentality, more than one Chancellor of the Exchequer, under conditions of more or less difficulty, has succeeded in maintaining that close adjustment of revenue to expenditure which the excellent traditions of the English system of finance required of him."

Although the general principle of progression is nowhere recognized, the tax, in its practical working, is, in consequence of certain abatements and exemptions allowed, progressive on all incomes of £700 or less. Incomes of £150 are altogether exempt from taxation. On incomes of from £150 to £400, an abatement of £160 is allowed; and on incomes of £400 to £500, an abatement of £150; £500 to £600, an abatement of £120; £600 to £700, of £70. As a consequence of these abatements and exemptions, a tax of 8d. in the pound is graduated on incomes below £700 by an easy progression from complete exemption on incomes below £150 to an amount equivalent to a tax of 3 1-3 per cent. on the total income, where the income is above £700. The allowance of exemptions and abatements of the tax on small incomes involves a knowledge of the amount of the tax paid by the individual, as well as of the amount of his property or income. Under any system of indirect taxation the amount ultimately paid by the individual cannot be determined or regulated; and consequently no abatement of the tax can be made.

The obscurity attaching to the incidence of all forms of indirect tax, while it facilitates the payment of taxes and avoids friction, has, nevertheless, one unfortunate consequence in that it breeds popular indifference to the action of legislative bodies in voting away public moneys for miscellaneous purposes. The cost to the taxpayer is obscured by indirectness in the assessment of the tax. This tendency to extravagance is one of the chief dangers attaching to indirect forms of taxation. It is fostered in the popular indifference regarding the employment of public revenues. Considering the services performed by his Government, an American pays more out of a given income than he would have to pay were he living under any one of the European governments. He delights in free, extravagant, even wasteful, expenditures; delights to see public works undertaken, wages paid freely for incompetent service, and men employed in great numbers as needless supernumeraries—because all this seems to occur at nobody's expense. An equitable assessment of direct taxes, in a form which should enable each citizen to estimate the cost to him individually of this lavishness, would constitute a wholesome check upon public disbursements. The taxpayer needs to feel that he ultimately earns the wages paid out to idle supernumeraries in the employ of the Government. If the tax could be levied upon him directly in a lump sum which should increase with the extravagance of the Government, the inconvenience of paying it would undoubtedly dissipate his indifference to its amount, and so arouse in him a keen interest in true economy.

In England, taxpayers have always guarded jealously the right of the Government to assess taxes upon them, keeping careful account of amounts granted to the crown, and requiring careful account of their expenditure. English practice and experience are particularly instructive on this point. There is no confusion regarding the sources of public revenues, no confusion of taxpaying with subsidization of industry, no effort to wield the tax-levying power as a means of disbursing political favor, or as a means of keeping wages high. These notions have been outgrown. The English taxpayer regards the payment of a tax as a reduction of his personal income, and looks to receive an account of its expenditure.

It may be observed, however, that, in the assessment and collection of the income tax, as is not uncommonly the case in English experience, the original intent and purpose of the statute has been materially modified in practice, so that the effectiveness of the tax, under the present method of assessing and collecting it, is a consequence of administrative experience and of common usage, rather than of ingenuity on the part of legislators. As it stands on the statute-book, the law is an evidence of the Englishman's ability to think concretely if not clearly, while the successful working of the law is an evidence of his capacity for solving concrete problems practically, if unintelligently. In his study of the subject Dr. Hill has, therefore, wisely not confined his researches to the legislative aspects, but has given due consideration to common practice in assessing and collecting the tax at the present time. In view of the recent effort to establish a tax on incomes in the United States, this study of the English income tax is particularly apropos, whether Congress is likely or not in the future to make other attempts looking to the direct assessment of incomes.

Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. LXIII. Wordsworth-Zuylestein. London: Smith, Elder & Co.; New York: Macmillan. With Indexes to vols. i.-xiv. 1900.

The completion of this noble enterprise offers several grounds for congratulation. One is, that it has been steadily prosecuted for eighteen years, a volume appearing after the first (in 1885) "with unbroken punctuality on every successive quarter-day." Another is, that it has been thus persevered in by the London publishers in the face of a certain and heavy deficit. And a third, that (omitting a supplementary volume or two) the close of the century sees the end of the job. At the outset, Mr. Leslie Stephen alone appeared upon the title-page as editor. With volume xxii. Mr. Sidney Lee's name was joined to his; with volume xxvii. Mr. Lee remained alone and so continued, though Mr. Stephen did not cease to be a most important contributor, and has two significant articles, on Wordsworth and on the poet Young, in the concluding volume. A patriotic disinterestedness has thus been combined with sound physical endurance and with uncommon good luck.

Mr. Lee's Shakspere has been thought worthy of separate publication, and some others of these biographies, nearly as full and elaborate, would merit a like distinction; but it has been less the plan of the Dictionary to make a finished appreciation, literary or historical, than to supply a faith-

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ful chronicle of leading facts and incidents in each career. Add to this a scrupulous indication of sources and authorities, which is one of the prime values of the work. Notoriety as well as fame has been a ticket of admission, and even criminals have their place beside saints and heroes. In the volume before us, we pass from Wycliffe, Wordsworth, and Young, from Elihu Yale, to Worth, the Parisian dressmaker, and to the Quakeress, Mrs. Patience Wright, a native of Bordentown, N. J., who was a wax modeller of the last century, and one of Franklin's spies and correspondents in England. The theatrical profession has been carefully looked after from the first, along with artists, inventors, poets, novelists, men of science, warriors, and philanthropists. As the latest discussion of a great many historical personages, the Dictionary is certain to be resorted to for years to come, but its enormous utility consists in snatching from oblivion hundreds if not thousands of untitled persons, honorable middle-class ancestors to unborn generations who will long resort to this record for genealogical origins. Numbers of these had earned the gratitude of mankind, yet had made little noise and must have escaped the ordinary biographical dictionary. Again and again the family is cited as the chief if not the sole source of information. Finally, in the case of writers, the bibliographic details are as convenient as they are precious; and much attention has been given to portraiture.

Another function of the Dictionary is incidental, but it is not small. The writing of brief biographies for such a work is an art for which few are naturally fitted, and which few can learn by apprenticeship. No doubt the editorial control here has been constant and efficient, and the product a joint one. Even so the articles are worthy models of compression. Mr. Stephen, however, may be singled out as exhibiting an ideal capacity as editor and contributor. His articles are extraordinarily compact of information, while relieved of all dulness and enlivened by a pithy humor that has no equal. His characterizations, more or less sparingly indulged in, are likewise masterly and preëminent. Nor does his well-known style suffer from the constraint of space and matter-of-fact narration. Every notice that bears his initials deserves careful study on the part of those who would excel in one of the most difficult branches of literature, usually given over to hacks.

The volume which elicits these remarks is prefaced by a statistical account of this unrivalled Dictionary, whose inception we owe to Mr. George M. Smith, head of the London firm, and whose monument, *aere perennius*, it is. We learn here that the series contains notices of 29,120 men and women, comprehended in almost exactly the same number of pages. A tabular attempt is made on this basis to weigh the comparative worth of the centuries in which the subjects flourished, and there is much other curious matter concerning the most numerous surnames, etc. While Smith is still at the front, and Jones next, but at a considerable distance, and Brown only fifth, Robinson is at the tail end. The contributors have numbered altogether 653, and show not a few of the summits of learning and intellect in the British Isles. The early settlers in America have been looked after by that competent student, Mr. J. A. Doyle, to whose department we have constantly called attention in noticing the successive volumes. Mr. Goldwin Smith is the only cis-Atlantic contributor mentioned, we think, except Mr. H. Morse Stephens, who, perhaps, ceased to write on coming to this country to reside.

Some Colonial Mansions, and Those Who Have Lived in Them. With genealogies of the various families mentioned. Edited by Thomas Allen Glenn, Member of the Historical, Genealogical, and Colonial Societies of Pennsylvania, etc. Volume I. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. 1898. Also, Second Series. 1900.

This work consists of separate essays, some of which are signed by Henry T. Coates, one by Kate Mason Rowland, and one by Samuel Troth, while the greater number are not signed at all. The chief purpose of the editor has evidently been to preserve the records of the ancient families, the Stocktons, the Van Rensselaers, the Carters of Virginia and the Carrolls of Maryland, the Brandons and the Randolphs, the Washingtons and the Jeffersons, the descendants of Mad Anthony Wayne and of the elegant Gen. Schuyler. Twenty-one ancient estates, with their manor-houses and the families which inhabited them, are described and discussed in what seems a trustworthy fashion. Each chapter, moreover, is followed by a genealogy of the family with which it had been concerned; and whether these genealogies are more accurate than the famous English ones of Burke and his congeners is a question which it is better not to raise. As they are much shorter, with no great chance for romancing about crusaders and Irish kings, and as they are the genealogies of the very few notable families among a crowd of nobodies, they may be more trustworthy than the famous combinations of assumption and falsehood which make up the books of European gentlefolk; but it would be unsafe to assert this as a fact. What is attractive about the work is the close identification of the family life in each instance with the house itself in which that life was led. To have given plans of that house would have been, perhaps, to come too near to the family life, and would have been in any event an expensive and troublesome job; for the draftsman who knows how to "measure up" an old house is not the same man as he who carries the camera, and it appears that in America, at least, he is hard to come by.

The architectural value of this work is, however, considerable. Each of the old houses is given in a very satisfying process-print, and usually in more than one, in separate inserted plates; and besides these there are a good many photographs of interiors and exteriors, reproduced in half-tone and printed with the text. Family portraits, of course, are reproduced in considerable numbers, and there are also cuts of arms in sketchy but apparently accurate drawing. Thus, to take an important instance, the Carters of Virginia, to whom a double essay, or one divided into two parts, is devoted, have, by way of illustration, nineteen photographic views of their buildings, and the same number of family portraits, not counting heraldic achievements; and some of the views of the old mansions are really of surprising interest, and more valuable hints for the architects of our day who are trying to do the neo-classic in a simple way, than many a book which is expressly devoted to architectural subjects. There are other houses more attractive in their external aspect or more important than any of these, and one of them is certainly the great mansion of Doughoregan Manor, which was the seat of Charles Carroll and his successors, the family which gave by their social and religious influence so remarkable and special a character to the colony of Maryland.

The character of the first series is well kept up in the second, with, perhaps, the additional attractiveness of providing a somewhat larger scale for the illustrations. None of the houses given in the second series are quite as important as one or two of the first lot, but they are equally instructive to the student of our earliest architecture—that of the "Georgian period."

A Study of the Greek Pæan. By Arthur Fairbanks, Ph.D. [Cornell University Studies.] Macmillan.

Dr. Fairbanks's thesis is an interesting and thorough investigation of the origin and development of the pæan—a word used with a range almost as wide as the word hymn, and more specifically to designate a hymn to Apollo, and also as an epithet of Apollo and less commonly of other deities. In English usage we constantly apply the term to a hymn of victory, and we associate this meaning with it almost exclusively. Was it primarily a song of thanksgiving, as some distinguished German scholars have maintained, or a song peculiar to the worship of Apollo and Artemis; or are these uses secondary and derivative, or transferred from an earlier and restricted application to a special god whose function was later merged in the powers of greater deities of the pantheon? Dr. Fairbanks's answer to this question has, on the whole, the merit of consistency and a satisfactory logical development. He assumes the existence of an old deity, Pæan (Παιάν), who in Homer is the physician of the Olympic deities, and the patron of human physicians, a minor god of healing. In Hesiod, this deity is expressly distinguished from Apollo, and his individuality seems clearly attested in passages of Solon, of Aeschylus, and of Pindar. Later he seems to vanish into a shadow of Apollo, or to become merged and identified with Asclepios. His ghost faintly reappears from time to time in inscriptions or epithets or ceremonial usage. We can hardly doubt his existence as a local deity anterior perhaps to Apollo.

But it may be plausibly suggested that this deity is simply a name born of the refrain used in the worship of Apollo. Such a whimsical genesis we are quite certain has taken place in several cases, notably and assuredly in the following. There is no question that the youth Linos, who was lamented in the Linos song, got his name and his existence from the Semitic refrain *ai lenu* (woe to us!), which the Greeks borrowed in their refrain αἰλινον. Adonais is manufactured somewhat similarly from the foreign refrain *Adon ai;* and many epithets of Bacchus and other deities arise simply from the cries with which they were invoked in prayer and worship. Hence the god Pæan might be simply an echo of the cry pæan; and the hymn may be anterior to the god.

There are very good reasons, however, for believing the reverse. He appears in Homer

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as an independent being, and he never totally disappears from the pantheon. "The pæan is a healing song because it is addressed to the god of healing." If we grant this, it must be admitted that the other meaning and uses of the pæan flow very smoothly and consistently; if we start with the assumption made by Schwalbe and others, that it was originally a song of praise and thanksgiving to Apollo, our course is jolting and up hill. The pæan was chanted before battle, it was sung after a victory, it was used with sacrifices before important undertakings, it was used in the ordinary worship of Apollo (or, later, of any other deity), it was sung with a libation at the banquet or symposium, it was sung at marriages. How are we going to reconcile these diverse uses; how, especially, with the supposition that it was primarily a thanksgiving? In the opening of the "Oedipus Tyrannus," we are told that "the pæan rises loud, mingled with groans of distress." Such a passage is very awkward if the pæan is necessarily a thanksgiving. The key to the various meanings is really quite simple if we take the unanimous definition of the scholiasts, the "pæan is a hymn sung for relief from plague or evil," and, hence, assume that it is primarily a prayer for freedom from illness or distress, addressed to the Healer. This is exactly the situation in the "Oedipus," where the people are praying for deliverance from the visitation of the plague. With a wider application, it is used to avert any future or imminent peril. When *Iphigenia* is trying to escape with her brother, and their ship is suddenly driven back by wind and tide towards the inhospitable coast of the Taurians, she chants a prayer for help to Artemis, and at the same time a pæan is responsively sung by the sailors.

In like manner, we find the pæan, as a rule, joined with the sacrifices that preceded any important undertaking: for example, when the Athenian fleets weighed anchor for the Sicilian expedition, it forms one of the features of the striking scene described by Thucydides, and one of the elements of contrast in his artistic picture of the ruin that followed. Naturally, therefore, it was chanted before joining battle; on such occasions, it is always preceded by a libation and by sacrifices, and followed by the battle-cry as the soldiers rush to the attack. The symposium can hardly be reckoned an "important undertaking"; but it was an occasion on which libation was offered and the presence of the gods was recognized. The pæan which *Iphigenia* was represented, with pathetic contrast, as having sung, with "fresh, virginal voice at her father's table," was only an extension of the original use of the hymn. At a very early date it became associated with the worship of Apollo. Nothing could be more natural, as Apollo was preëminently ἀλεξίκακος, the averter of evil. It was easily transferred later to his son Asklepios; the pæan of Isyllos, found at Epidaurus, is addressed equally to Apollo and to Asklepios, the god of healing. Next the scope of the hymn is widened to include other deities; at the banquet, it is often addressed to Zeus, the Saviour. The marriage feast is simply a variety of the symposium. The pæan of victory is an altar-hymn, or a processional accompanying the festal sacrifice by which a triumph was celebrated. Dr. Fairbanks is very particular in maintaining that this was an expression of joy and never a thanksgiving. But if it was primarily addressed to a certain Pæan as a petition for deliverance from ill, what prevents its being converted into a thanksgiving to the same deity for salvation actually bestowed? It would, on the contrary, be strange if the divine Physician never received his fee of incense and gratitude.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

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Bury, Prof. J. B. A History of Greece to the Death of Alexander the Great. Macmillan. $1.90.
Champion, R. The Princess Ahmedée: A Romance of Heidelberg. New York: Godfrey A. S. Wieners.
Clark, Dr. C. C. P. The "Machine" Abolished and the People Restored to Power by the Organization of all the People on the Lines of Party Organization. Putnams.
Cobban, J. M. An African Treasure. New Amsterdam Book Co. $1.25.
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Dawson, A. J. African Nights' Entertainment. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.
Dickens, C. The Cricket on the Hearth. Cassells. 10c.
Flattery, M. D. A Pair of Knaves and a Few Trumps. A Novel. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.
Gaboriau, E. The Honor of the Name—The Mystery of Orcival.—Monsieur Lecoq.—Other People's Money.—File No. 113. New ed. Scribners. 5 vols. $1.25 each.
Gilchrist, R. M. The Courtesy Dame: A Novel. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.
Herrick, Christine T. First Aid to the Young Housekeeper. Scribners. $1.
How to Box to Win, etc. New York: Rhode & Haskins. 25c.
Larned, J. N. A History of England for the Use of Schools and Academies. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Lewes, Prof. V. B. Acetylene: A Handbook for the Student and Manufacturer. London: Archibald Constable & Co.; New York: Macmillan. $7.
Macray, W. D. Catalogi Codicum Manuscriptorum Bibliothecæ Bodleianæ, Partis quintae fasciculus quartus. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Henry Frowde. Fasc. III., 21s.; fasc. IV., 15s.
Malet, L. The Gateless Barrier. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.
Mallock, M. M. The Economics of Modern Cookery, or, A Younger Son's Cookery Book. Macmillan. $1.
McCulloch, H. Men and Measures of Half a Century; Sketches and Comments. Scribners. $2.50.
Newson, S. C. Selected Poems from Shelley and Keats. Macmillan. 25c.
Nisbet, J. Our Forests and Woodlands. London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: Macmillan. $3.
Puget, J. O. Hunting. London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: Macmillan. $3.
Places I Have Visited. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.
Potter, Margaret H. Uncanonized: A Romance of English Monachism. Chicago: McClurg. $1.50.
Quercus, A. The Silly Old Dragon, and Other Fables. New York: Straight Edge Press. 10c.
Scripps, J. L. Life of Abraham Lincoln. New ed. Detroit: The Cranbrook Press.
Scudder, H. E. The Book of Legends Told Over Again. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 25c.
Seven Gardens and a Palace. By "E. V. B." John Lane. $1.50.
Shuckburgh, Evelyn S. The Letters of Cicero: The Whole Extant Correspondence in Chronological Order. London: George Bell & Sons; New York: Macmillan. Vol. iii. $1.50.
Strain, E. H. A. Man's Foes: A Strange Tale of a Siege. New Amsterdam Book Co. 50c.
Sutton, Adah L. Mr. Bunny: His Book. Illustrated by W. H. Fry. Akron, O.: The Saalfield Publishing Co. $1.25.
Taylor, Prof. J. M. Elements of Algebra. Boston: Allyn & Bacon. $1.12.
Thayer, Prof. J. B. A Selection of Cases on Evidence at the Common Law with Notes. 2d ed. Cambridge: Charles W. Sever & Co.
The Nuttall Encyclopædia: Being a Concise and Comprehensive Dictionary of General Knowledge. Edited by J. Wood. 20th thousand. London: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.
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Walker, Dr. J. Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene. Boston: Allyn & Bacon. New ed. $1.20.
Wallace, E. Writ in Barracks. London: Methuen & Co. 3s. 6d.
White, G. The Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne in the County of Southampton. Macmillan. $1.50.
Whitman, W. Leaves of Grass. Including a facsimile, autobiography, variorum readings of the poems, and a department of Gathered Leaves. New ed. Philadelphia: David McKay. $1.25.
Wildman, R. China's Open Door: A Sketch of Chinese Life and History. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Co. $1.50.
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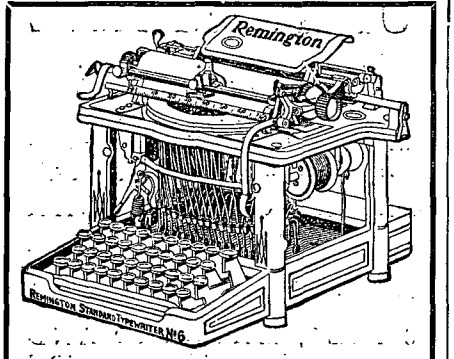

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